THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,439—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	....	—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	—
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	..
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
[illegible]	ARABIA	8000	....	...

the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *RELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Locksley Hall	3580	...	...	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	...	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4328	...	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	8030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	[illegible]
" Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	14th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	15th Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2184	Mon.	18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Sept, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, on Thursday 14th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterioscopic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM OF FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 44 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1718.
Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

HIGH GRADE. KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test,
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER

ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 14th September, 1911, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Ray Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Benwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.

Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

I MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of CHANGE of OWNERSHIP, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "SIBIRIEN," of Bombay, of gross tonnage 3,137 Tons, Register Tonnage 2,023 Tons, heretofore owned by Charles John Kidd, of 46 Leadenhall Street, London, for permission to change her name to "MANSURI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay, as owned by the said Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR of Shipping, at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this fifth day of September, 1911.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy., Ltd.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi .... A. 6-45	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

- They are self-adjusting.
- There is nothing to break.
- They are always Horizontal.
- They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
- No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND PARSI HOLIDAY.
ATTRACTIONS.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE FALL OF TROY.

Founded on HOMER'S ILLIAD.
The greatest picture ever shown in this city.
MAGNIFICENTLY STAGED.
BEAUTIFULLY ACTED.
AND
RICHLY GOWNED.
It is a film that has become famous throughout
THE WORLD.

FOOLSHEAD AS A MANNEQUIN.
A
SPASM OF LAUGHTER.
See him in the Royal Princess's Costume
and
our special holiday attractions.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SATURDAY NEXT.
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS:
THE
CRUSADERS
OR
JERUSALEM LIBERATED.
The film that has crowded the picture theatres of England.
See Saturday's paper for full particulars.

SKATING RINK.

LAST 2 SESSIONS.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, 14TH SEPT.
Evening Session 6 to 8.
SATURDAY, 16TH SEPT.
Last night of the Season.
From 9-30 to Midnight.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The remaining lots of buildings will be sold THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND CORRUGATED SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the buildings and corrugated sheds between the Belveder Hill Road and Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon, for demolition and removing of the debris, on the following days and time:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), buildings bearing lot Nos. 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a world-wide reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE; This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—ASSISTANTS, one for the Tailoring Department, and one for the Games Department. A knowledge of shop and counter work essential. Apply to the Branch Manager, ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, for twelve months from 1st May, 1912. Suit two persons. Good locality (near Gymkhana) E. L. and Fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply Box No. 45 care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2593, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 11/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additiona charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FOUR-STORIED LANDED PROPERTY, at D'Souza Street, Vadgadi, Mandvi.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Visram Ludha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at D'Souza Street, Mandvi Vadgadi, and containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 595, New No. 6254, Old Survey No. 179, and New Survey No. 2192, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1797, and Street Nos. 136-40, D'Souza Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Mahastar, on the north by the house of Hirji Asoo on the east by the house of Mahastar, and on the west by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Properties situate at Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla, Arthur Road, near Tardeo Bridge and Kazi Syed Street or Khan Bazaar, without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensi Kheraj and others.Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days and at the time and places mentioned below, the following valuable landed properties:—

Lot No. 1 Samuel Street Property.
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

Particulars:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house under one roof (which is divided into two compartments or separate dwelling-houses) standing thereon situate on the east side of Shamji Hussajee Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing 180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property belonging to the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj, on the South by the property belonging to Tharia Topan on the east by a sweeper's passage and on the west by the said Shamji Hussajee Street, which said pieces of land are entered into the rent Rolls of the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Collector's office under the following numbers namely Collector's old No. 1388, Collector's New Nos. 7145 and 7146, Old Survey Nos. 212 and 213 and New Survey No. 2802 and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "B" Ward Nos. 1677,1678 and Street Nos. 211, 13, 15, 17, and which said hereditaments are delineated in the plan or map thereof drawn on the margin of the conveyance dated the 17th day of June, 1881 and made between Heerbai, widow, and administratrix of Rahimbhai Allibhai, deceased of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

Lot No. 2 Samuel Street Property.
On the SAME DAY at 5 p.m. on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 1429, New No. 7176, Old Survey No. 214, New Survey No. 2803 with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "B" Wards No. 1679 and Street No. 219-21, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on the north-east and north-west by the same sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussaji Street and on or towards the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy and which said premises are more particularly delineated and described in the plan annexed to the conveyance dated the 8th day of April, 1879, and made between Jaithabhoy Chandbhoy of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

Lot No. 3 Arthur Road Tardeo Property.
On FRIDAY, the 22nd September, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the western side of Arthur Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2177 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Cooverji Mody and Muncherji Framjee Cama, on or towards the east by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the south by the property of Menichand Moolashaw and on or towards the west by the property of Jehangirji Nusserwanji, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 320, New No. 13840, Old Survey No. 448 and New Survey No. $\frac{2}{3396}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "D" Wards No. 3883-3884 and Street No. 810 and which property is delineated with red coloured boundary on the plan annexed to the conveyance dated the 3rd day of December, 1880, made between Nanji Luda, of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

Lot No. 4. Kazi Syed Street Property.
On SATURDAY the 23rd September at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cazzee Syed Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof the sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the charitable property of Mahomedans and partly by the property of the late Carrumsey Ranmull, on or towards the west side thereof by the Public Street called Cazzee Syed Street on or towards the north side thereof by the house of Thucker Dharsey Bhimji, on or towards the south side thereof by the house of Mapla Fakeer Saheb Calla, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 148½ square yards be the same little more or less and which said piece of land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1385, Collector's New No. 7140, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 2599 and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under "B" Ward No. 1421, and Street Nos. 87-89 and which said premises are more particularly delineated on the plan attached to the conveyance dated the 24th day of January, 1883, and made between C. W. L. Jackson of the first part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part and marked No. 5 and therein coloured red.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital..................	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................	$ 1,500,030

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,73
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,47
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,0
Assets	...	„ 10,466,01
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,11
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,00

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ..	92 3-4		1-2
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-3	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-4	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-21		0-3
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since 9th Mar.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 1-3	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 5-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	3-16	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Firm with a Good demand.
Total Sales	... 8,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 7-15—89
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 15-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·18	6·12	6·09	6·09	6·09
—01	+01	+02	+02	+02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
6·10	6·02	6·13	6·14
+01	+02	+02	+02

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-28 Jan. 11-37
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·33 Jan. 11-43

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	55,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	39,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Exports to Continent	...	9,000
Spot Cotton—		11·85—05

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·32+05
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·43+03
Declined on favourable weather reports and advanced on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 3-4—1-3
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 11·31+01
Do. do Dec.	... 11·38+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	...	10 1-2
George Magall's Yarn	...	10 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...6 3-3—1-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.
Do. Months—Sept, Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 413 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 57 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...52+1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Strong.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...75 1-2—1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 63—1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 10—Sept.-Oct.—Value.—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers .. £ 67
Yellow Metal ... d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £ 55 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.....Nominal.
ARRIVALS—
"Alavi," "Trafford Hall"
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 20 10 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but Firm.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...19 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ..Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...18 3 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 22 3—Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.
Tone—None Offering.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 3—Value.
Raw Java C. and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Sept.-Nov.—16 6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ......
Sept.-Nov.—17 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Sept.-Nov.—17 3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 9—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to the Parsee New Year's day.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

To-day the District Officer's returns up to 3 o'clock show an excess of 462,643 bales over last year's totals, the result is entirely of betterment in Purwa, Jessore and Nadia, the estimated out turn is 2.62 bales to the acre. The market for bales was quite steady at Rs. 44 with business done, but there will be no keenness to trade until the present uncertainty is done away with. The gunny market kept inactive and there was no change in the money market. Tea shares were in better demand, but not very great deal of business was done.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 9th Sept. 1911, by Council Bills..........a £10,833,585
Balance to be remitted from 10th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912 .... £ 6,324,715
a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Canada.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALLER—September 4, at Claremont, Murree, the wife of F. J. Waller, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOEY—MARSH-SMITH—September 6, at Pauri, by the Rev. W. L. Pritchard-Shaw, Chaplain of Roorkee, George McCausland Hoey, Asst.-Engineer, to Vera Lois, younger daughter of Capt. S. Marsh Smith, late A. V. D., of the Hall, St. Nicholas at Wade, Kent.

TRIGGS—HERBERT—August 7, at St. Anne's Church, Eastbourne, Bernard Triggs to Fanny Herbert, widow of Arthur Herbert, India Police.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Fall of Troy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a.m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "You can't get something for nothing, but it's odd how your business rivals often manage it."—PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instead.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY MEHTA.—Mathuradass Mouji, a cloth merchant, has reported to the police that his mehta, Narbheran, has misappropriated Rs. 1,486 belonging to the firm.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—In the Victoria Docks yesterday several iron sheets fell on a Hindu labourer, Pandu Bhow, aged about twenty, injuring his left foot. He has been detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

Y. M. M. A.—The second special meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-day 1 p.m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, for "Khatme-Kura'n" after which Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim will deliver a lecture appropriate to the occasion.

A FATAL FALL.—At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. E.T. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of Rajanna Hamanta, a labourer aged twenty-six. The deceased was fixing a curtain to a scaffolding in front of a house in Sindhi lane, when the bamboo on which he was standing broke. He fell head downward on a heap of bricks. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept, 15.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mail of the 1st instant, which is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Daly, Mr D
Murray, Capt H Mrs
Morton, Capt S
O'Connell, Rev Bro
O'Farrell, Rev Bro
Bergin, Rev Bro
Gimall, Rev Bro
Willmore, Miss J
Ingersall, Mrs H
James, Mr J H
Bliss, Mr F
Bailey, Mr T G
May, Mr W B
Borner, Mrs E S
Gill, Capt J G
Grant, Mrs L

Edwards, Lt W M
Solano, Mr B A and Mrs
Umpleby, Mr W G
Dass' Native Servt Mr
Mears, Mr T R
Ireland, Dr J S
Grearson, Mr Mrs and child
Ashburnham, Miss
Fulden, Mr A
Greemond, Mirs E N
Swan, Maj J S and Mrs
Eve, Mrs W H
Fry, Mr F W
Clark's, Mrs Nurse (Mrs Prior) Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Moss, Maj A
McGillivray, Capt W S
Ritson, Capt R G
Lamb, Lt R M
Sealy, Mr W A P
Deane, Mr L M
Thornton, Capt G St L
Dutt, Mr A S
Ker, Lt-Col M A
Mitchell, Mr
Marden, Mr J
Henderson, Mr H J H
Dwecha, Mr J M
Meherhomji, Mr R P
Hassan, Mr S
Safkat, Mr
Baloo, Mr P
Shoram, Mr P
Sashacati, Mr
Pai, Mr D
Bulsara, Mr D
Warden, Mr J S
Mulla, Mr H F

Pike, Capt E S Mrs
Sim, Mr G
Salamudden, Mr
Stevenson, Capt H B
Tyler, Mr B M
Price, Mr J
Anthony, Capt W S
Minal, Mr J B
Nicholson, Lt W S
Cogen, Mr C T S
Schwaiger, Mr I
Moore, Mr J R
Beames, Mr Mrs and 3 children
Oakes, Lt G F T Mrs
Lawrie, Mr H J
Laing, Mr A A
Clark, Miss C V
Singh, Lt Z
Mor's, Major Nat Servt
Bliss, Major C
Grant, Mr T E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

O'Neill, Mr
Harris, Mr H E
Booth, Mr C
Spence, Maj A H O

Dass, Mr B
Kewitt, Mr B W
Khopkar, Mr V M

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Swanley, Capt G D P
Daniell, Capt J A S

Downie, Mr T S

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th August on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,87,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	124	147	4	275
For previous 7 weeks of half year	15,93,000	16,72,000	49,800	33,14,800
Total for 8 weeks	18,13,000	19,32,000	56,800	38,01,800
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,44,251	1,58,400	7,210	4,09,861
Per mile of Ry.	158	89	4	231
Total to corresponding date...	18,37,233	16,94,887	55,221	35,87 341

Increase for the week ....Rs. 77,139
Do. to date ....Rs. 2,14,459

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting, First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

All the conditions were favourable, but the attendance was mediocre, the results were decidedly in favour of the public and the racing was good. During the seven events there were some hot finishes and there was no serious accident, Mr. Miles only being shaken when Cocoa fell with him, at the first fence of the Hurdle Plate. The pony hobbled in looking as though it had a broken leg, but it was discovered the shoulder was strained. Mauser went away with a substantial lead, but at the home turn, Utopian, and Ashdown made a handy good race which eventually went to Mauser, after a nicely ridden race. The second event rested between the fancied ones, Dojan and Aden racing neck and neck all the way down the straight, a strong finish getting Dojan home by a narrow margin. In the next race Nooman at last scored the win, after placing on many occasions, his most dangerous opponent being the outsider, Sirkar, whereas Nelson was well backed, but fell away though leading into the straight. The mile provided a capital race, Macedonia and Harry Johnson making the pace, the former having had enough at the bend, but the other going on to beat Submit only to be caught by Guinea Merchant in the last few strides. The polo sprint saw Little Corporal and Chinook share the money till at the end a rush came for Blunkey, reducing his price from tens to threes. In the race after Wee Nan, Little Corporal came along the rails like a winner, but Blunkey just beat him in an exciting set to for the last furlongs. A most impartant race followed, Bachelor's Knot being a steady favourite from the two country-breds and Obo. There was a long wait owing to Valiant who got well away, but ran badly. Obo made all his own running and on entering the straight was challenged by the favourite. Mr. Nicholson had, however, kept something in hand and was able to hold the latter. Lady Lomond missed place to Cowslip on whom Capt. O'Brien Butler had an uncomfortable ride as his stirrup leathers broke. Finally only four ran, the race being a foregone conclusion for Tofic Pasha, who started at threes on, got a bad start, but soon catching the field won anyhow. The following are the details:—

THE HURDLE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100, Welter Handicap for horses which have not won a hurdle race of the value of Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance, racecourse and distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Jiddere Fisher's Mauser 11st. 0lbs ....Mr Nicholson 1
Capt. Caffyn's Ashdown, 10st. 4lbs...Capt. O'Brien Butler 2
Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson's Utopian, 10st. 2lbs. (car 10st. 8lbs)...............................Owner 3
Mr. Celes's Farewell, 10st. 2lbs......Capt. Anderson 4

ALSO RAN.—Cocoa 10st. 6lbs. Mr. Miles, (fell); Small Scoth 9st. 11lbs., Capt. Mc Cudden.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mauser and Cocoa; 6 to 1 Ashdown and fifteens the rest.

THE RACE:—The field ran well together to the first jump at which the two favourites took off the first, but on landing Cocoa came down. Mauser went on assuming a five lengths' lead from Utopian and Ashdown, the rest a long way off. Half a mile from home Utopian began to close on the leader; at the last turn the three were well together, but under the whip Mauser outstayed the others in a good race and won by a length; the next fifteen lengths. Time,—3 min. 18 4-5 secs.

(The winner trained by R. Penton.)

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100, a Welter handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Capt. Hodgson's Dojan, 11st. 2lbs. Capt. Tomkinson 1
Mr. Molony's Aden, 10st. 5lbs....... Capt. O'Brien Butler 2
Mr. J. Crawford's Dilerjung, 10st. Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Major Davies' Little King, 9st. 12lbs. Mr. Miles 4

ALSO RAN.—Sun, 11st. 6lbs, Mr. Lush Wilson; Good Shot, 11st. 4lbs, Mr. Montgomery; White Hackle, 11st., Mr. Nicholson; Orion, 9st. 8lbs. Owner.

BETTING.—Evens Dojan, 2 to 1 against Aden, 6 to 1 Little King, and tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE—Sun led out to be then passed by Dilerjung, the next being Aden, Orion, and Dojan. At the half mile Aden was second and came round on the inside level, Dojan coming in between with Good Shot on the outside; from the distance there was an exciting race neck and neck, Dojan eventually staying better won by half a length; one length; two lengths. Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE NEW ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100, for maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. Distance.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Noomas, 9st. 2lbs. (car. 9st 9lbs.) .... Evans 1
Mr. Manas' Sirkar, 9st. 5lbs. .... Cap. Fell 2
Mr. Habib's Dinar (late Zebid), 9st. 2lbs. (car. 9st. 9lbs.) .... Brown 3
Mr. Mahomed Shirazi's Shojelly, 9st. 2lbs. (car. 9st. 6lbs.) .... R. Fraser 4

ALSO RAN.—Mars, 9st. 11lbs. (car. 10st. 4lbs.), Robinson; Nelson 9st. 8lbs. (car. 9st. 9lbs.), Capt. Maynell; Nimar, 9st. 8lbs. (car. 10st. 1lb.), Hoyt; Seven Fifty 9st. 8lbs. (car. 10st, 1lb.) Heeroo; Framroz 9st. 2lbs., Capt. O'Brien-Butler; Six Fifty 8st. 4lbs. (car. 8st. 11lbs.), Heiss.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Noomas, 7 to 2 Nelson, 4 to 1 Dinar, 8 to 1 Nimar, 10 to 1 Framroz and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Mars led out, then Framroz made pace, followed by Dinar, Mars and Nelson; at the turn Nelson led with Nimar, but then Noomas came through to win fairly comfortably from Sirkar who came strong on the outside; won by half a length, one length next. Time—1min. 11 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100, a welter handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance,—1 mile.

Mr. Raja's Guinea Merchant 9st. 11lbs. (car. 10st. 4lbs.).................................Taylor 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson 8st. 5lbs. (car. 8st. 12lbs.)..........................Southall 2
Mr. G. K's Submit 9st. 2lbs. (car. 9st, 9lbs.) Barrett 3
Mr. Yussuf bin Essa's Ghalyum 8st. 9lbs. (car. 9st. 2lbs.)..................................Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Avis, 9st. 8lbs. (car. 9st. 11lbs.), Mr. Nicholson; Sooltanal Mulook 8st. 11lbs. (car. 9st, 4lbs.) Poole; Pointer, 8st. 8lbs. Capt. Anderson; Native lad 8st. 5lbs. (car. 8st. 12lbs.) Mujeed; Macedonia 8st. (car. 8st. 7lbs.) Evans.

BETTING:—12 to 1 against Guinea Merchant, 3 to 1 Submit and Harry Johnson, 6 to 1 Macedonia and tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Macedonia was first out from Harry Johnson, Avis and Ghalyum till at the five furlongs Ghalyum ran third to be displaced at the half mile by Submit, Guinea Merchant entering the straight. Harry Johnson led lightly from Submit, but Guinea Merchant coming outside finished strong and won a good race by half a length, three-quarters, 6 lengths, a neck. Time—1 min 57 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Farag bin Sanad.)

THE OPEN POLO PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50, for horses which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 200 or over since 31st March 1909, duly qualified to play any polo tournament held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association and certified by the Secretary of a recognised polo club to have played polo regularly up to the time of entry. Distance, three furlongs.

Capt. Hildebrand's Blunkey 11st. 3lbs. Mr. Wilson 1
Capt. Hodgson's little Corporal 11st. 3lbs Mr. Miles 2
Capt. Meynell's Make Haste 11st. 3lbs......Owner 3
Capt. Lucas's Deputy 11st. 3lbs.........Capt. Fell 4

ALSO RAN.—Chinook 11st. 3lbs, owner; Wee Nan, 11st. 3lbs. Capt. Coaker; Glendale II, 10st. Mr. Gough.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Chinook; 5 to 2 Little Corporal; 3 to 1 Blunkey; 7 to 1 Wee Nan and tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—From a good start Wee Nan showed up outside with Make Haste, till on entering the straight Little Corporal showed along the rails and Blunkey also passed the rest in the centre, a good race home resulted in Blunkey just getting there by a neck; one length, two lengths. Time.—3min. 8 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100, a welter handicap for horses which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Capt. Fielden's Obo, 12st. 2lbs.......Mr. Nicholson 1
Mr. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot, 12st. 7lbs...Capt. Meynell 2
Lieut.-Col. Jones's Cowslip, 9st. 10lbs., Capt. ....O'Brien-Butler 3
Major Davies' Lady Lomond, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Miles 4

ALSO RAN:—War Cloud, 10st. 13lbs, Mr. Wilson; San Souci, 10st. 11lbs. Capt. McCudden; Valiant 9st. 9lbs. (car 10st. 5lbs.) L. C. Hoyt; Rolling Stone 9st. 6lbs., Capt. Anderson; Deputy 8st. 12lbs. (car 9st 1lb) Capt. Fell.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Bachelor's Knot; 5 to 1 Cowslip; 11 to 2 Obo and Valiant, 6 to 1 Lady Lomond, twenties to thirties the rest.

THE RACE.—After some delay mainly owing to Valiant, he was well away, second to Obo, but then Lady Lomond, Sans Souci and Cowslip immediately followed the leader; nearing the turn the front two were level and Bachelor's Knot up, with Cowslip, in the straight Obo shook off Lady Lomond, but Bachelor's Knot drew alongside only also to be outstayed. Won by three quarters of a length, one length, head. Time—1min. 19 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Penton.)

LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500 second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100 for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt. Hodgson's Tofic Pasha 11st. 4lbs......Capt. Tomkinson 1
Capt Mansel's Good Shot 10st 13lbs...........Capt. O'Brein Butler 2
Mr. Jeddere Fisher's Little Officer 9st. 6lbs (car. 9st. 8lbs)...............................Mr Miles 3
Mr. Crawford's Sir Jamal; 8st. 8lbs. Mr. Crawford 4

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Tofic Pasha, 6 to 1 against Good Shot and Little Officer 8 to 1 Sir Jamal.

THE RACE.—After some delay at the post Tofic Pasha got away badly, Little Officer leading (Good Shot; at the half mile Tofic Pasha was a handy third and at the turn came between this two, all being on a line; from here the favourite had everything settled. Won very easily, half a length, three lengths between the second and third. Time:—1 1 2 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

The Totalizator's returns:—

First Race—win Rs. 30, places Rs. 15, 17-8.
Second Race—win Rs. 23-8, places Rs. 12, 12-8, 21.
Third Race—win Rs. 26, places Rs. 13, 33, 14-8.
Fourth Race—win Rs. 39, places Rs. 12, 12, 12-8.
Fifth Race—win Rs. 42 8, places Rs. 24, 18.
Sixth Race—win Rs. 144 places Rs. 15, 12, 13-8.
Seventh Race—win Rs. 12 8, places Rs. 15, 13.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 13.

The following is the draw for the Challenge Shield:—

Major Nicholls, R. D. England, C. H. Whyte, G. B. Power, T. R. Abercrombie, A Gittens A. L. S. Roberts, W. J. Pechey, C. H. Roberts, H. R. Greaves, P. M. D. Sanderson, W. C. Symes, W. P. Cowie E. G. Turner, Captain Radcliffe-Smith, D. W. Kennedy.

The first round was played this morning with the following results:—

Major Nicholls beat R. D. England by 6 up and four to go. Nicholls was playing right on the top of his game, going round in 83 out in 44 and some in 39, his short approaching and his putting won him his match, as England, though playing well in his long game, was weak as soon as he got near or on to the greens.

Whyte beat Power 6 up and 4 to go. Abercrombie and Gittens had a very close game and were both playing very good golf, indeed Abercrombie finally winning on the seventeenth green by 4 up and one to go. They were both out in 43, Abercrombie being then one up. Gittens made the match all square at the eleventh hole. Abercrombie then won the next two holes making him two up and five to play. The fourteenth was won by Gittins in a very good four. At Port Arthur Abercrombie was lucky to win the hole by holing out a chip shot for four, Gittins just missing a put for a half after having made a brilliant shot on to the green from a very awkward position. The sixteenth was halved in 5, making Abercrombie down 2. At the seventeenth Abercrombie almost drove the green, while Gittins put his first ball out of bounds and was unable to find his second shot, Abercrombie thus winning three and one, their individual scores being, Abercrombie 5, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 6, 3, 5, equals 43,; 5, 4, 3, 3, 5, 4, 5, which would have given Sim a good chance of being round in 80. Gittins' score was 6, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, equals 43, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5.

A. L. S. Roberts beat W. P. Pechey three up and 2 to go. Roberts was 1 up at the turn being out in 46. He won the next two holes and halved the next two. He was therefore 3 up and 5 to go, eventually winning by three up and two to go.

C. H. Roberts beat Greaves 8 up and 7 to play.

Sanderson beat Symes three up and two to go.

Cowie beat Turner three up and one to go.

Radcliffe-Smith beat Kennedy three up and one to go. The first hole was halved in six. Radcliffe Smith then won the next three holes in four each. He was two up at the turn, eventually winning by three up and one to go. Radcliffe-Smith's round was a good one, being 78 for 17 holes.

The best match to-morrow should be between Abercrombie and Roberts who both played well today.

The following is the draw for the Captain's Cup:—F. W. Young handicap 4, M. F. Nicholson handicap 2, W. H. Luck handicap 11, T. S. Pipe handicap 18, C. B. Pooley handicap 11, C. W. Bruel handicap 12, Major Sharman 2, E. F. Nicholson handicap 2, A. C. Owen handicap 13, A. S. Orr handicap 11, Rev. Scott handicap 8, F. W. Mann handicap 11, P. Kelley handicap 10, Captain Waterworth handicap 13, G. R. Duxbury handicap 16, C. Lynch Blosse handicap 16.

The first round was played this morning with the following results:—Nicholson 6 and 5, Pipe 3 and 2, Pooley 4 and 3, Nicholson 4 and 3, Owen 3 and 1, Scott 5 and 4, Waterworth 3 and 1, Duxbury 3 and 1.

The third round of the foursomes was played this afternoon with the following results:—

Sharman and Greaves beat Pooley and Shaubridge, 5 up and 3 to go; Abercrombie and England beat Roberts and Roberts 5 up and four to go; Radcliffe-Smith and Sanderson beat Whyte and Garrett one up.

The tie in the second round between Nicholson and Thorpe and Dakeyne and Onslow was replayed and the former won by a put on the last green.

The Ladies competition against bogey, two rounds of nine holes, was won by Mrs. Kelley, the scores being as follows:—

		H'dcap.	
Mrs. Kelley ...	...	20	one up.
Mrs. Montgomery	...	6	one down.
Mrs. Hutchinson	...	4	two down.
Mrs. Baynes	...	+4	four down.
Mrs. Pooley	...	6	six down.
Mrs. Tuke...	...	+2	seven down.
Mrs. Holmes	...	Scr	seven down.
Mrs. Stanley Reed	...	12	seven down.
Mrs. Luck...	...	24	seven down.

Unfortunately there is still no rain or any signs of it and as there is a bright sun and drying wind, the course is getting extremely difficult. The greens have become so fast that putting is an inspiration.

To-morrow the competitions are:—Morning, the second round of the Shield and the Captain's Cup, and the afternoon, the semi-finals of the Foursomes.

THE ANNUAL CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the Club on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves being in the chair. The accounts for the year were put before the meeting. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves; Captain, Mr. W. P. Pechey, the Nasik Committee:—Members, Messrs. Luck, Shaubridge and Betts; the Bombay members, Messrs. Symes and Aiken.

BOMBAY JUNIOR ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

The first semi-final match in this tournament was played last evening between the Y. M. C. A. Juniors and the Cathedral High School the forme Douung by three goals to nil.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana.

FINE SHOW BY BOMBAY LEAGUE.

A most interesting match was played yesterday at the Esplanade between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Cricket League, which resulted in a draw much in favour of the home team. The Gymkhana going in to bat on a true and fast wicket hit up the big total of 324 for 9 wickets and declared their innings closed. The visitors had made 187 for 7 wickets when time was called, the match thus ending in a draw. The visiting team was composed of players taken from the different clubs playing in the Bombay Cricket League matches. Though they escaped defeat only owing to the shortness of time, they deserve to be congratulated on the fine fight they put up against a combination which included no less than seven players who have at one time or another participated in the Presidency fixtures. The most noteworthy feature of their batting was that the visitors never resorted to stone-walling tactics during the whole course of their innings. They had absolutely no chance of reaching the Gymkhana total within the time at their disposal, however, vigorous might have been their hitting, while they certainly took risks in playing a free game against such seasoned bowlers as Milne and Purcell. Yet as stated above they never once thought of playing a waiting game, and thus set a fine example to those local teams who are addicted to stone-walling.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the fine, unconquered innings of Sale, who at last seems to have found his old form. Everybody was glad to see the genial old Presidency cricketer in form, and his great innings of 77 not out which was unmarred by a single chance included eight 4's. Christie played another fine innings and looking to the fine form he has been showing of late it is a little inexplicable why he should have been left out of the Presidency Eleven for the match, which commences to-day at Poona. Purcell too played sound cricket knocking up the third highest individual score for his side. For the visitors Hildreth played the best cricket, though Prabavalkar was the top scorer with 68 to his credit. The former played sterling cricket, meeting all the Gymkhana bowling with fine confidence. The visitors also fielded brilliantly, Davar's work especially being loudly applauded while in the bowling department Sorabji and Limji carried off the premier honours on their side by taking 3 wickets for 32 and 3 for 66 respectively. The scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

V E Purcell, b Limjee	...	...	64
J H Watts, b Abban ...	...	...	12
Capt Haughton, c Hildreth, b Mistry	...		6
E E Christie, c Mistry, b Limbji	...		73
G C Phillips, c Limbji, b Sorabji	...		37
E L Sale (capt), not out	...	...	77
J S Milne, c D'Silva, b Sorabji	...		4
F F Stileman, st Paes, b Sorabji	...		1
E C Reid, b Abban ...	...	...	24
F J Clarke, c Sorabji, b Limji...	...		17
Capt Byrne, not out ...	...	...	3
Extras ...		...	6
Total (for 9 wickets)		...	324

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

B N Mistry, c Clark, b Watts...		...	1
S D Prabavalkar, c Reid, b Purcell		...	68
J F Paes, c Milne, b Purcell	...	...	14
R Sorabji, run out	...	...	14
M D'Cruze, b Purcell...	...	...	0
J V Hildreth, c Stileman, b Purcell		...	46
N F Davar, b Purcell	...	...	16
B S Shunker, not out	...	...	8
S D'Silva, not out	...	...	4
N Limji A Abban	Did not bat		
Extras ...		...	16
Total (for 7 wickets)...		...	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Mistry..........	13	63	0	1
Abban..........	16	81	0	2
Limji	13	66	0	3
Hildreth	3	28	0	0
Paes	3	19	0	0
D'Cruze	8	29	0	0
Sorabji	7	32	0	3

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	O	R	M	W
Milne..........	11	48	1	0
Watts	5	12	1	1
Haughton......	5	17	2	0
Purcell	18	66	1	5
Clarke	9	28	2	0

DAIVADUYA v. NEW SHIVAJI.

A match was played on Tuesday between the Daivaduya C. C. and the P. J. New Shivaji C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by runs 5, the scores being 42 and 37 respectively.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The competitors at the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports yesterday were fortunate in having beautifully fine weather and the ground in good condition. There were good entries, and the scurry provided a good race in which Pearson on "Buccaneer" came through well at the finish and won by a neck. A novelty was introduced in the shape of a tug of war on horse back and although the early heats were easily won, the final proved most exciting. Meikle and Knight-Bruce beating Pearson and Baird by two pulls to one. Results:—

Tent-pegging: 1, H. G. W. Meikle; 2, A. E. Baird; 3, R. A. Spence.

AFFINITY EVENT.—Conditions—Lady with tennis ball on racquet will ride a prescribed course. Her partner will ride alongside and assist her in recovering the ball should it fall from the racquet. The partner must in every case remount after recovering the ball and place it on the lady's racquet immediately on remounting. First lady past post with ball on racquet wins:—1, Mrs. Reynolds and H. G. W. Meikle; 2, Mrs. McCausland and H. F. Lodge.

TUG OF WAR—In half sections: the rope must not be attached to the saddle or to the horse. 1, H. G. W. Meikle and J. H. Knight-Bruce; 2, A. E. Baird and E. G. Pearson.

OBATTY RACE:—1, J. H. Knight-Bruce; 2, E. G. Pearson; 3, H. G. W. Meikle.

CRICKET STAKES (Ladies' nomination).—Gentleman will ride with cricket ball and hand it to his partner. He will don pads and keep wicket for his lady who bowls at them. When the wickets have been bowled down, the gentleman will remove his pads, recover the ball and ride home:—1, Mrs. McCausland and H. G. W. Meikle; 2, Miss Barlow and H. F. Lodge; 3, Mrs. Reynolds, and N. Medley.

SCURRY.—1, E. G. Pearson's Buccaneer (ridden by owner) scr; 2, N. Gude's Winkipop (owner) 30 yds.; 3, R. N. Aylward's Mickie (—Marwood) 40 yds.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

For Dismissal.

927-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Shriram Mota vs the G. I. P. Railway Co Little and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

282-11 M B Chotia Manchersha Bomanji Chotia vs T B Kantharia and another Wadia G and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

580-10 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Balkissondas vs Dewchand Tarachand and others Bhaishankar K G
624-10 Bicknell M and K Damji Keshowji vs Raichand Vadhubai and others Matubhai J and M
714-09 Mirza M. and M. Punachand Rupaji Patel vs. The Indian Mills Co., Ld. Thakurdas and Co.
612-10 Bhaishanker K. and G, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotamdas Thakoredas and others Mehta and D. Tyabji D. and Co. Little and Co.
572-08 C. P. d'Cunha Halimabai widow vs. Shaikh Ahmed Salleh Mahomed Mistri and others In person S. B. Mehta.
430-09 Payne and Co., Sidick Hajee Hoosein vs. H. James and another Crawford B. and Co.
1072-09 Tyabs D. and Co., Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and other Little and Co.
1029-09 Unvalla and P. Abdulla Ebrahim Mistri vs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas and another Thakurdas and Co.
388-10 Smetham B and Co. Max Berlein and others vs Messrs Shankerdas Harsukhrai, Little and Co.
1082-09 Little and Co. Edward Wolf vs Latham and Co. Smetham B and Co.
618-10 Mulla and M Radhakisson & Co Dwarkadas vs Motilal Jowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatan Keshow Edgelow G W and Co.
1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.
823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.
1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.
1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Judgment on Review.

167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Nensey Hudba vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

979-10 Captain and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs Shamsuddin Haji Ebrahim Penkar and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeenabhai vs Amritbhai widow and others Tyabjee D and Co Jamshedji R and D Jehangir M and S Part heard

For Further Hearing and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

279-09 Khunderao L and M Hirji Alias Guja Narayan vs Gangabai widow and others. Tyabji D and Co. Jamshedji R and D Jehangir M and S.

Long Causes.

899-10 Maneoklal and T Bhagirathibai widow vs Ragho Babaji and others Maneoklal and T S B Mehta
276-10 Tyabjee D and Co Keshowlal Varajlal vs Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein Pestonji R K and Co
379-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Sharoofchand vs Hanumanbux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and C
813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latif Jitaykar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person
759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.
862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.
622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.
965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M
991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co
995-10 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co
1003-10 Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D
1020-10 Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri
963 10 Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodhar Jivan and others Madhoji K and C Pestonji R and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Judgment.

237-11 Payne and Co Clande Esmile Calais vs the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.
238-11 Payne and Co Jean Baptista vs The Indian Motor Taxicab Co Ld Crawford B and Co

Long Causes.

721-11 Mullah and M Bomanji Rustomji and Co vs Chandumal Dalsukram Javeri Raghavaya B and N
427-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co vs Tejpal Raisen Shroff D and D
907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan vs Jehangir B Petit and Co Wadia G and Co
7211-08 Captain and V Salleh Mahomed Cassam vs Hassoonalli Goolam Hossein Payne and Co
290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedally Kamruddin and others vs Jamanlal Kissorilal and others Malvi H M and R.
527-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Harmukhrai Govindram vs Mishrilal Jaswantsingh, Khanderao H and M Jamshedji R and D
972-10 Tyabji D and Co Khushalchand Gopaldas vs Fulchand Gulabhchand Dundia Edgelow G W and Co
588-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jafferbhoy Somji and others Payne and Co Nadirsha and D Matubhai J and M
956-10 Unvalla and P Hari Noormahomed Cassum vs A Readymoney and Co Wadia G and Co
1035-10 In person Gopikisson Jugganath vs Meghraj Malvi H M and R

References

1-11 E F Nicholson In re Government vs Ladkubai widow and others Captain and V

Long Causes.

928-09 Thakurdas and Co Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs. Premji Khetsey Manecklal and T.
988-09 Tyabji D and Co. Bhagwantrao Parashram and another vs Krishnarao Balerishnarao and another Captain and V.
991-09 Tyabji D and Co Girzabai widow and others vs Krishnarao Balevishna and another Captain and V.
9-10 Madhowji K and C Mowji Shamji and another vs Purshotam Gopaldas and others S L D and D Thakurdas and Co.
962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Sulleman Jummani vs Mathurdas Kallianji and others Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Haywards.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

375-10 Payne and Co. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Ld vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co. Tyabji D and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioners' Report.

149-02 Madhowji K and C Bai Harakh and another vs Tribhown Pragji and others Mehta and D
897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others us Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Rabhvaya B and N,
498-11 Smetham B and Co. The Davis and Lawrence Co vs Davis Ezekiel Bene Judah and S.
156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Frmji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co
398-00 Cytain and V Keinavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas end Co.
22-08 Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.
696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Morobo and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.
586-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.
642-07 Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.
252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.
887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V
419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellinge Subnis and G
905-10 Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and another
596-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D
696-10 M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co

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All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

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MAKES HAIR GROW.

If there's any life left in your roots at all, even if you are now—practically bald there is some hope for you if you will out use.

KAMINIA OIL.

It will induce a growth of hair. If anything will.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SILKY STRANDS OF HAIR.

Flowing long and healthy, easily managed, so that you can put it up in any style or fashion's fad, is surely attained with.

KAMINIA OIL.

If your hair causes you any bother you should use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
V. P. Extra.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Market,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cuyahoga, 2,927 tons, Captain T Hill Albrethsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of 5,769 tons of bulk oil.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons, captain T. Satow, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 1273 tons Captain B. D. Pratt sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox	Capt J C Tancred	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt Jones ... D Dick	Flagship
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr. Huddleston	do
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr ... Lock	do
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr. ... Jones	do
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 13.

Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia		Standard Oil Co
Cuyahoga	2029	Albrethsen			
Devanha	4850	Powell	Shanghai	27-9	P & O Co
Daltan Hall	2264	Gorst			T M & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co
Galles	555	Wratt			K Nizon & Co
Gramsbergen	3151	Goot			
Kassala	2498	Wynd			M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis			H T Ayoob
Lawada	2124	Lane			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	White	Calcutta		T M & Co
Palitana	1934	Tallant	Karachi	20-9	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	20-9	J Finlay & Co
E Egypt	4207	Summers	London	23-9	P & O Co
G Netravati	699	Fakeera	NF	NF	Bo S N Co
H Rehmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	15-9	B and B S N Co
K Farrington Court	2853	Williams	Antwerp		W & A Graham & Co
P Millpool	2707	Mackenzie	Baltimore	19-9	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Browne	Liverpool	20-19	W & A G & Co
4 Clan Macfarlane	3107	Redford	Chittagong	15 9	James Finlay & Co
5 Dco Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-9	R Line
6 Ischia	2784	Belsito	Hongkong	16-9	R Line
7 Tosa Maru	3610	Sato	Kobe	22-9	N Y Kaisha
9 Crostofels	3083	Stefens	Kobi	22-9	W & A G & Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh P Gulf	14-9	M M & Co
15 Beswada	3270	Hamlyn	Calcutta	15-9	M M & Co

B I Dock

Lhasa	949	McHarmed			M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		B S N Co

M W D D

Fakhri	2555	Kas	Jeddah	19-9	Bo & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	Commander	From
13	Cuyahoga	Albrethsen	New York Aug. 6
	H. M. S. Fox	Tancred	Muscat, Sept. 8
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busrah &c.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Delhi	Bradshaw	Shanghai &c.
	Madura	Pratt	Persian Gulf &c.

The Steamer Kola, Elton for Busreh &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Tosa Maru for Kobe &c., began to load yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON, CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th September.

210. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Thursday the 14th instant at 7 p.m.

Business—To make necessary arrangements for the Annual Prize Distribution.

185. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

205. Viceroy's Annual Competition, 1911-12.—Members wishing to enter for this Competition are requested to send in their names, together with entrance fee Rs. 4 to this Office on or before 14th September. Condition may be seen at Head Quarters.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th September.

764. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th instant. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

765. Delhi Durbar Contingent.—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to this Office by the 15th instant the names of members willing, available, and recommended to proceed to Delhi for the Durbar Concentration in December next. Fifteen members will be selected from the names submitted. The contingent will probably be absent from Bombay about 23 days.

766. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

767. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" Coy. (Medicals) with effect from this date :—

No. 5856 Corpl H. Easdon, to be Sergeant, vice Sergeant. Osborne left Medicals.

No. 5435 Corpl E Garthwaite, to be Sergeant vice Sergt. Steinhoff left Medicals.

No. 5563. Loc-Corpl N Hallums, to be Corpl vice Corple Hayter left Medicals.

No. 5853 Vol A R Easdon, to be Corpl vice Easdon promoted.

No. 6981 Vol A Mason, to be Loc-Corpl vice Hallums promoted.

No. 5444 Vol E Cooke, to be Loc-Corpl vice Morton left Medicals.

768. Extract from the Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Simla 1st September 1911 is published for information :—

No. 758.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Captain Arthur Robert Sharp.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The British Government have specially asked that a report of the proceedings of the Congress of Esperantists at Antwerp be forwarded to London as soon as it is drawn up.

A tribute to British enterprise is paid in a report on last year's Brussels Exhibition presented by Mr. Osborne, Hon. Commissioner-General of the United States. He states that the British section "in some respects excelled that of any other nation."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London, Established over 35 years.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
- 1 Ruling Machine.
- 2 Treadle Machines.
- 2 Cutting Machines.
- 2 Very large Printing Machines.
- 2 Small Printing Machines
- 1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
- 1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
- 1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SIMPLICITY PIANO TUTOR
BY
J. A. JOHNSTONE.
Rs. 1-14.

"The Piano Tutor by J. A. Johnstone is certainly one of the best and most thorough Tutors I have ever come across. The photographs are undoubtedly of great utility to teacher and student at Rs. 1-14. I am convinced that a large sphere of utility awaits your publication, and I heartily wish for it the success which it deserves."

THOMAS F. DUNHILL,
(Professor of Harmony and Comtepoint at the Royal College of Music.)

"I have been much interested in reading your new Pianoforte Tutor, edited by Mr. J. A. Johnstone, and I can conscientiously express the opinion that it will prove itself to be a most valuable aid to the study of the Piano."

WM. CRESER,
Mus. Doc., Oxon.

"I think your Royal Method very good indeed. It is practical and comprehensive, and the progressive order in which the material is arranged is excellent."

FRANKLIN TAYLOR,
(Royal College of Music).

"There is nothing so educationally complete published in England or the Continent. Every point is ably treated and the whole work is well thought out ....The illustrations of hand positions form an invaluable feature. This most essential point has been entirely neglected hitherto."

CHARLES EDWARDS, L.M., C.L.,
(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 14th Sept. 1911.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WHY the Indian Post and Telegraph Offices, whose work is so closely allied, are not amalgamated, is not easy to understand, especially as the Government professes to have an eye to economy and efficiency in all things and at all times. But that amalgamation may be the next great step in advance of which we shall hear. At any rate we hope so; for neither department is wholly satisfactory. Head Offices may be pretty nearly all that is demanded of them, but the officials of branch offices are both lax and deficient in intelligence. To bring the two departments together might produce improved supervision which is badly wanted in both, and that would possibly remove all the grievances which the public might formulate against them if they took the trouble. However, both departments are better than they were years ago and the story of their progress is almost romantic. As to the Post Office it is noteworthy that, until the first year of Queen Victoria's reign no general system of postal service existed in India. There were only certain services for the conveyance of letters and parcels instituted by Government for its own purposes, the use of which was conceded as a privilege to private persons. In 1837, a public post was established and the right to convey letters for hire in the territories of the East India Company was made a monopoly and vested in Government. The organisation was at first very imperfect, but the year 1854 saw the beginning of the present organisation of the Post Office, the provision of postage stamps and the appointment of a director-general for the whole of India. The total length of mail lines over which work is now carried on is 156,761 miles; railway and steamer services extend over 51,514 miles, and the other 105,247 miles are worked by boats, mail-carts, horses, camels and runners. The number of post offices is set down at 18,642, of letter-boxes at 45,753 and postmen 25,374, while the number of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels given out for delivery last year amounted to over 919 millions. Parcel post was introduced in 1854, but it was not until 1885 that an exchange of postal parcels was introduced between India and the United Kingdom through the agency of the British Post Office. The value-payable post system, in which we are far in advance of other parts of the Empire, was introduced in 1877 and the number of value payable articles carried last year was 6,870,979, the value for realisation amounting to over eight crores and eighteen lakhs of rupees. For the lines of postal communication under contract with the P. and O. Company an annual subsidy of £340,000 is paid by Government for the combined Eastern and Australian services. The Indian share of this subsidy was £70,089 under the contract of 1908. Under the fresh contract with the Company, which came into effect on 1st February of that year, the total annual subsidy payable is £305,000, but the Indian share of that sum has not yet been assessed.

A table in the newly issued return by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, shows that in the past official year 2,461,860 articles were transferred to dead letter offices, 2,830,065 were sent out by re-direction or re-transmission to addressees, 4,026,242 returned to senders and 2,359,441 returned as undisposable and deposited as dead, whilst 604,212 articles were set down as undeliverable. These figures seem large but the proportion may be considered trifling when we remember that the bulk of the population is illiterate and very many only able to write sufficiently well to mystify both postmaster and peon. Money order business was represented by over forty crores and the Savings Bank established in 1882 has now 1,378,916 depositors, compared with 39,121 twenty years ago. The amount of money deposited is shown to be Rs. 15,86,71,785 of which all but something over one crore belongs to Indian depositors of whom there are 1,256,666. Something towards uniting the post and telegraph departments has been done, for it is shown that in 1883 many post offices were made receiving offices for the transmission of inland telegrams by post to the nearest telegraph office; and telegraph work was also undertaken by the post office in a certain number of offices. The number of telegraph offices has thus been largely increased and out of the 2,762 State telegraph offices on the 31st March 1910, 2,483 were postal telegraph offices. In 1909-10 the number of messages transmitted by receiving offices was 52,927 and the number of messages signalled by postal telegraph offices was 5,783,614 excluding free messages.

The telegraph system shows as remarkable progress as the posts. Whereas in 1852 there were 3,050 miles of wire there are now 95,496. The Department supplies the military telegraphs and telephone systems, has always a number of British soldiers in training in telegraphy and employs a portion of the trained men in many of its offices, thus providing a reserve of trained military telegraphists for service in war. The latest advance of the Department has been in the installation of radio-telegraphy. The first installation was that between Diamond harbour and Port Blair, with an intermediate station at Slipper island, which was opened six years ago. Subsequently it was introduced between the steam pilot vessel at the Sandheads and the shore, between Bassein and Diamond Island and then between Mergui and Victoria Point. Two years ago a station was opened at Bombay for communication with outgoing and incoming vessels, fitted with radio apparatus and from November last all the stations, with the exception of those at Bassein, Mergui and Port Blair, were opened for the exchange of all classes of messages with ships at sea, under international rules. As the result of special experiments in long distance telegraphy with the Wheatstone apparatus, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon are now able to work London direct through Persia, and Karachi cable office has started working London direct as a normal arrangement. According to the report the year will be memorable in the annals of the Department as the year of sweeping reforms and important changes in traffic or establishment matters and the introduction of a revised inland tariff rate. So it will, and memorable also for the introduction of a ridiculous "reform," which handicapped the issue of Monday morning papers by making them pay double rates for messages reporting Sunday occurrences and double rates too on Government holidays. The "reforms" were in reality retrograde measures, for which a so-called expert from home was responsible, for the Government of India has yet to learn that the man on the spot even in its Telegraph Department, is more expert and better able to judge of Indian necessities than any inexperienced individual they may be misguided enough to bring out from England or from any other country.

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EXITS AND ENTRANCES. HOUSES, as Bacon says, are built to live in not to look on; and of public buildings, too, it may be said that use is to be preferred to uniformity except where both may be had. For this reason one of the chief requisites in the construction of a large edifice is a good entrance. Nothing contributes more to the convenience as well as to the appearance of a building than a sufficient entrance. Where large numbers of people are likely to seek simultaneous admission to a building, a wide door-way becomes a necessity; and in most buildings, whether public or private, the provision of a well defined and spacious entrance adds to the comfort and dignity of the whole edifice. It is hospitable and attractive. It shows that the proprietors are ready for their guests and that they expect people to come. Judged by this standard it can hardly be said that our public buildings in Bombay have made much of their visitors or guests. Until a short time ago the principal entrance to the most important railway station in Bombay was a doorway only a few feet in width, where at all hours of the day a struggling mass of coolies and baggage blocked the passenger's way. Things are a little better at the Victoria Terminus since part of the station wall was knocked down to make additional doorways; but the arrangements for the reception of departing passengers are still so inadequate as to cause a great deal of unnecessary discomfort. At any large station at home the passenger drives up and deposits his baggage under the protection of a covered way, and even with a pile of luggage finds ten to fifteen minutes ample time for booking and taking his seat. Let any one contrast the scene at the Bori Bunder before the departure of a mail train with the appearance of Euston or King's Cross upon a similar occasion, and he will realize how much the travelling public suffer from defective accommodation in Bombay. He will also see that the want of a proper entrance is the chief defect. It might have been thought that, in a climate where protection from sun and rain is necessary all the year round, special attention would have been paid to the arrangement of the entrance; but the doorways seem to have been the last things thought of in the construction of the termini of the railways in Bombay. Makeshift doors have had to be made at both Colaba and the Victoria Terminus. It is to be hoped that when the contemplated extension of our largest station is undertaken, the need of wide and sufficient entrance ways will not escape the notice of the architect or the Railway Board.

It is not only at the railway stations that the entrances are faulty. Bombay generally suffers from poverty of space in its entrances and exits. Arrival and departure by the mail steamer is attended with more discomfort than in any port of similar size in the world; and the traveller who formed his opinion of Indian travelling merely from the arrangements at the Ballard Pier and the Victoria Terminus, would get quite a wrong idea of the comforts which can be enjoyed on the railways and in Bombay itself. Even the official landing place at the Apollo Bunder has to be patched and decorated before it is fit for the reception of a distinguished visitor. And the parsimony of accommodation for entering and leaving the city has inevitably lowered the ideas of builders and architects throughout our municipal territory. Our new Post Office, handsome and spacious as it is in appearance and arrangement, would have been none the worse but much the better for a more distinctive and at the same time more imposing main entrance. As it stands, the public have some difficulty in finding their way into the building and of supplying their wants. There was a time in Bombay when things promised better. Our predecessors built their bungalows and their public buildings as if they expected them not only to be used but to be much used. Wide porticoes and spacious staircases still testify to the greater attention that used to be paid to the comfort of residents and guests. Necessities of space have robbed us of the opportunity of displaying the grand manner of our predecessors in our domestic architecture, but in our public buildings, where conditions of space and expense are not so stringent, there ought still to be room for spacious treatment in designing doorways and stairs, by which both the comfort and the convenience of the public would be enhanced.

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THE JAPANESE AND THE NEW AGREEMENT. THE new Anglo-Japanese Agreement, with its modification in favour of international arbitration, was hailed with enthusiasm in England and America and by the official classes of Japan, but little has as yet been heard on the manner in which it is viewed by the Japanese people. We are now indebted to the Tokio correspondent of the *Standard* for an interesting analysis of the views generally held by Japanese commercial and professional classes. From this it would appear that the revised Agreement is far from being generally popular, and while of course the official view has its supporters amongst the rank and file of the nation, opponents of the agreement include prominent jurists, publicists and statesmen. The new article, which removes the obligation on Britain to come to Japan's assistance, if the latter is attacked by a nation with whom the former has concluded an arbitration treaty, is looked upon as placing Japan completely at the mercy of the United States in regard to her future relations with China. It is contended that Japan had been depending altogether upon this feature of the alliance for the security of her position in Manchuria, and now that this protection is witheld, the backbone of the alliance is broken. For some time the opinion has been freely expressed in Japan that the nation's lease of territory in China cannot be regarded as in exactly the same position as that of a personal lease of property that can come to an end at a certain definite time. It is asserted that territory leased by a nation, and involving a vast expenditure of money and the establishment of permanent interests, cannot be immediately abandoned at the moment the lease determines, and that in the trouble that is likely to arise with China in the settlement of this aspect of Japan's position in Manchuria, the United States may be expected to take the side of China, at which time, according to the new Anglo-Japanese Agreement, Japan will have to stand alone and fight her own battles, her only hope being an alliance with Russia. Japan's most authoritative journal, however, the *Jiji Shimpo* appears to take a very sane view of the situation. While it maintains that the revision of the agreement may render an increase of the Japanese navy necessary, it declares that from the first it was never contemplated on either side that the alliance included the idea of Great Britain taking up arms against the United States; in fact, that the United States was really never regarded as a third party by England and Japan, but one with them in the maintenance of the peace of the Far East. It is significant, however, that not even in this article, which is probably to an extent officially inspired, is any direct reference made to the arbitration treaty between Japan and America, for which Admiral Togo pleaded in the United States, and which appears to be the logical outcome of the situation. Evidently this proposal is not entertained by the Japanese people. Nevertheless we believe that it is the aim of Japanese diplomatists and eventually will be secured with the approval of the nation. Their joint friendship with Britain will intensify the friendly relations of Japan and America, until there is achieved a three-fold agreement which will furnish a practical guarantee of peace in the Far East.

IT is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will visit Hyderabad about the middle of October and will hold a Durbar there in connection with the assumption of ruling powers by His Highness the Nizam.

H. M. S. "Fox" under the command of Captain J. C. Tancred, R. N., arrived here yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 8th instant.

SEVERAL members of the All-India cricket team will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Salsette" to-morrow morning.

MR. DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, who has been officiating for Mr A. W. Trethewy as Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, has now been confirmed in that appointment, Mr. Trethewy having retired from the service.

THE following officers of the Supply and Transport Corps have been detailed for Coolie Carrier Corps with the Abor Expedition :—Captains Hext, H. W. Price, Geoghegan, Timbrell and Bond.

GOOD rain is reported from the Kurram Valley and it is probable that this has extended to the tribal hinterland and possibly into Afghanistan.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, AUGUST 25.

THE MOROCCAN PROBLEM AND ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

AN unbiassed observer of the attitude adopted during the present negociations about Morocco by the leading papers of the two most interested countries will easily admit that there was much more calm and decency on the German side than on the French. More especially is it a stain on the French shield of galantry that a paper like "La France militaire" adopted such a tone of abuse and vituperation. It is satisfactory that this gross outrage was not reciprocated in Germany, but simply recorded as another symptom of French chauvinism. Nevertheless it would be a mistake to consider the mood of the German nation at the present moment as identical with indifference as far as Morocco is concerned. On the contrary the whole population takes the most vivid interest in the vicissitudes of the diplomatic wrangle, believing that there is much more at stake than a larger or smaller slice of the Dark Continent. It is remarkable with what gratitude every verdict of English and Colonial papers in favour of the German mode of procedure is reproduced, while utterances of the sweeping style peculiar to some English friends of "la belle France" are felt as an uncalled for snap in the face of Germany.

From this point of view as well as for other reasons the speeches of some English statesmen on things Moroccan are highly deplorable. In the first instance this is to be said of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. It made a very evil impression because it was interpreted as a thunderbolt intended to frighten German public opinion. Undoubtedly it failed to do so, but it caused new misgivings that cannot do good to anybody. The indignation about this speech and certain other English attempts at bluffing and intimidating is all the more intense, because it is well known in Germany, that practically the German diplomatists who fight against the French "penetration pacifique" in Morocco are serving the interests of English trade as well, and because it is obvious that from the very beginning great care has been taken not to hurt the English proclivities inherent in the Anglo-French agreement of April 1904. To mention only a single point, the German Government gave ample assurances to England that a permanent occupation of the Suss district was not intended. But even if Germany had decided to retain Agadir, this might have been a thorn in the flesh of French colonial politicians, but of no concern for English interests. The best British authority on North Africa, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, clearly stated that Agadir in Germany's hand would be far less a threat at the English position in Gibraltar than Ceuta in Spain's hand.

But it is not enough to say that such threats as were contained in Mr. Lloyd George's speech were superfluous and for the friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany obnoxious. The fact is that it hurt the position of those in whose interest it was delivered viz. the French. The highly-toned utterances of the lively Welshman and the more subdued, but still, from the German point of view unpleasant utterances of the Prime Minister have had no other effect but to compel the German Government to insist with all the more firmness on their demands as formulated in the negotiations with France. Not only their own feeling of honour bound the German statesmen to do so but a new turn had come into German public opinion that resented every tutelage by a third power. We may still entertain the hope that the present Franco-German negotiations will lead to a peaceable result; but there can be no disputing the point that without English interference the final issue would have been reached more quickly and in all appearance more to the advantage of France than seems now possible.

Among the Anglo-Colonial papers that have been largely quoted in a variety of German periodicals of first rank (such as the "Berliner Tageblatt" and "Tagliche Rundschu" of Berlin, "Hamburger Nachrichten" of Hamburgh and "Dresdner Anzeiger" Dresden) three stand out foremost, because they appear in Africa. These are the "Egyptian Gazette" of Alexandria, the "Al-Moghreb al Aksa" of Tangers and the "South African News" of Cape Town. They agree in three essential points for which their opinion is naturally of greatest importance. In the first place they point out that Germany's recent action was highly justified by the incessant infringements of the Aldeciras Act by France. Secondly they think it a fit way out of the difficulty, if Germany is compensated for by French cessions in other parts of Africa. Thirdly they are unanimous, that British interests are in no way affected by such French cessions. That a high tribute for genuine English fairness is generally attached to longer quotations from these Anglo-Colonial papers goes without saying. This acknowledgment is, however, the only consolation in this episode. On the whole the attitude of the leading British statesmen has put an obstacle in the way of the recent endeavours of representative men, both of Great Britain and Germany, and it must be said that this episode was not demanded in the true interest of British Imperial policy.

THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT TORINO.

As really worth visiting the Torino Exhibition, although officially opened in the end of April, could only be recommended since July 15th. During the first ten weeks after the inauguration the wide halls in the Valentino were painfully empty, especially the section reserved for Indian products. Moreover, the buildings were closed at 7 p. m. No wonder that the number of visitors was so disappointing. At present the Exhibition is kept open until 11 p. m., with the result that there is a better attendance despite the long spell of heat. But the best time for visiting this Exhibition will be the early autumn, as it has been resolved to postpone the closing of the Exhibition to the end of November.

For the Architect this aggregate of provisional buildings on both sides of the Padus river, together with the four monumental bridges within the Exhibition precincts, offer a most fascinating aspect. Fortunately unity of style and harmony of effect were simultaneously secured by adopting the local style of architecture as developed during the first half of the 18th century in Upper Italy and more especially in the capital of Piedmont. The grand architect Juvara had already in the 16th century devised this Piedmontese style of spaciousness and lofty interiors so well adopted for modern requirements, and fortunately the local tradition of those days was kept up and spread over other parts of Italy. It goes without saying, that after the sad experiences of Brussels, fire proof arrangements were as far as possible insisted on. It is marvellous that all those buildings have been erected in the short space of two years, and it was only due to the bricklayers' and masons' strike, if some of the structures were only finished in June.

Now since everything is ready and "in situ," one may easily perceive that there are two industrial expositions, one interlapped with the other. On one hand there is an historical review of Italian industrial achievements during the last fifty years. In order to celebrate the jubilee of the kingdom of Italy, the Italians wanted to show the practical and economic progress of the nation since Cavour's time. Naturally they heaped together many things adopted by this country after the model of other countries and by this time taken as a matter of course everywhere and justly considered the common inheritance of the world of culture. Nor can it be helped to get through a mass of repetitions proving that Apulia and Sicily have accomplished the same technical improvements, as Romagna and Tuscany. Frankly speaking this arrangement brings with it some fatigue and even annoyance to the scrupulous visitor. On the other hand the foreign nations have tried their best to illustrate the very latest development of industrial life. It looks as though there had been a tacit understanding to make the Torino exhibition an instrument for showing at a glance what progress has been made since the grand exhibition of Milano in 1906 and even since the Universal Exhibition of Brussels in 1910. Very impressive is one speciality that is almost completely represented. This is the application of oil engines for producing energy cheaply, smoothly, and efficiently. Even for supplying power to the Electric Light Station of the Exhibition crude naphta is used, though the engines driven thereby are not of the latest pattern. Smaller oil engines are working in the English and Swiss Sections for supplying the power required for keeping the exhibited machinery in motion. Now we have seen these crude naphta engines already at the Brussels Exhibition and we are therefore led to the question wherein consists the progress made since then. Three tests may be applied for finding an answer. In the first place the construction of the mechanism has been greatly simplified; the compressors of air appear now superfluous, the flasks of gas being filled up directly from the cylinder of combustion. Secondly the material used for moulding the essential parts of the machinery has been much better adapted to the requirements of resisting the enormous pressure; thus a considerable saving of weight having been accomplished. A raw oil motor exhibited by the Engine Works of Nuremberg is capable of producing 100 H. P. and weighs only a little over 3,000 pounds; a gas motor of the same capacity would weigh 34,000 pounds at least. Thirdly the problem of inventing a reliable change-over mechanism has been successfully solved; it is done by compressed air and may be safely repeated many times within a minute. For ship's machinery that is of course of the highest importance, and the Hamburg-America Line has already fitted out an ocean going steamer of 3,500 tons with Diesel motors. Lastly we may mention that practical experience has proved the possibility of using cheap coal tar mixed with very little tar oil as fuel just as well as the more expensive crude naphta. We may say that the era of oil engines is now in full swing, as everything wished for is now guaranteed by the latest improvements. The merit of having added this new success of mechanical engineering to the growth of technical progress is principally due to German engineers and engineering works. It is now 18 years that Herr Diesel published his epoch making book on "Theorie und Konstruktion eines rationellen, Warmemotors." and we are glad that the carrying out of his ideas has in the last few years been taken up everywhere so earnestly. There were times when this was otherwise.

An expert of world-wide reputation, Professor Dr. J. Kollmann of Dresden, has published a technical comparison between the English and German Sections at this Exhibition. He finds the general impression of the English show imposing enough; but he sums up: "On the whole German Engineering is considerably more many-sided and also more modern than its English competitor. Especially the efforts of German Mechanical Engineers for completely fructifying the advantages of electric driving and for using high-speed motions are apparent everywhere. It is rather a surprise how far England is left behind as regards machinery for locomotion." If the English Engine Works take advantage of what is to be learned at this Exhibition the comparatively high subvention paid by the British Government for the purposes of this Exhibition is money well invested.

JOSEPH ISRAELS.

Very quietly and peacefully the life of the great painter Joseph Israels came to an end. He has reached the ripe age of 87, but was busy in his art to the very last. At Scheveningen, where he owned a villa, he was the great celebrity; when he went for a walk, everybody greeted him, and visitors were told that this old man was the patriarch of Dutch Art. Daily he used to take the train to the Hague where he had his studio. Up to the end he had that passion for work and that juvenile creative power, for which Tiziano has become famous. Unparallelled as his success among modern Dutch artists was, it cannot be said, that he gained his laurels easily. Up to his fortieth year he was not capable of attracting public attention though very many of his paintings had found purchasers. It was a discovery of his own gift that changed his career as an artist. Israels was descended from an old Jewish family of the good city of Groningen, and as a lad he was expected to study Talmudic sciences and shine forth as a great Rabbi among his co-religionists. But his artistic inclinations and early efforts at drawing induced his father to listen to the advice of an art-loving friend and allow the choice of fine art as a profession. The young men studied with the heads of the Dutch Academy of Fine Arts, Kruseman and Pieneman, but did not find their stiff and orthodox style in accordance with his own taste. Nor can it be said that the three years spent in Paris (1845—48) helped to develop the artistic features, for which Israels is now known. At that time he produced historical scenes and representations of every day life in the common-place style of the period. It has even been remarked that he was following in the footsteps of Ary Scheffer so closely that there was little room for originality left. His "Luther translating the Bible" or his "Aron finding the dead bodies of his sons in the tabernacle" or "the Count of Orange defying the commands of the king of Spain" are almost forgotten; nor are his "Violinists" and his "Reveries" still known to connoisseurs of art. It made an epoch in his life, when he made a lengthened stay at the fishing village Zaindvoort, now a flourishing seaside resort. It was the population of this village that he tried to depict in the various aspects of the hard life that he became acquainted with. It has been said that his sympathy directed his brush to these subjects of actual life; but there can be no doubt that his love of nature and genuine simplicity also helped to make him turn over a new leaf. In the beginning he could not yet rid himself of that conventional craving for tale-telling that was then in vogue. But very soon he freed himself of all strange additions to what he saw before him and depicted an endless variety of scenes true to life: men at work and fishermen taking their recreation, women in their dainty attire, children at play, the interior of the cottages and the varying aspects of the sea. What was new in his way of depicting such things, was not only the directness with which these faces reflected their inward feelings. One noticed at once that the artist had a tender heart and genuine sympathy for the reality of life that surrounded him. Like Rembrandt he discovered that there was a peculiar grandeur in the struggle of poverty and in the pathos of destitute helplessness. A single ray of sunshine in the darkness of those cottages, a seedy female face, a worn out old man received a poetic charm on the canvas of the sympathetic painter. His witty saying that only Millet showed as little skill in drawing and painting as himself, contains a grain of truth. The outlines of Israels' figures are often enough distorted, his tints are sometimes soothy and obscure. Nevertheless every onlooker is touched by these works of art and gets a deeper insight into the human nature the more he studies them. There is always a relieving feature in his depicting of misery; a consolation in his reproductions of grim reality. After all there was a treasure of optimism in the soul of this artist of poverty. He showed his joyful disposition best in charming little book published after his travels in Spain. The longer he lived, the larger grew the circle of his admirers, and there can be no doubt, that posterity will appreciate him as an artist of originality and a pathfinder of the realistic style of art prevailing now.

L. ASCHE.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 11.

In the afternoon last Friday the new Nizam held a Moglai Durbar at the Chau Mahalla palace when His Highness received the "Nazars" of the Prime Minister, the nobility, the Murshidzadas, some Munvahdars and leading officials of the State, the whole numbering anything between four and five thousand. The honour of holding the coveted "Morechal" (Peacock Fan) during the imposing functions was given to Nawab Mahomed Wali-ud-din Khan Bahadur, though Nawab Imam Jung Bahadur set forth his claim as the senior Paiga nobleman. But the fact remains that, from time immemorial, this privilege was bestowed on the nobleman who was Amir-i-Kabir by birthright. With the death of Nawab Sir Khoorshid Jah nobody has been made Amir-i-Kabir (Premier Noble) though a lineal descendant existed and one now exists who is administering the large estate and to whom, by law and custom, the high title must go, if it is to be restored. About four years before his death the late Nizam, to meet State exigencies, provisionally appointed Nawab Wali-ud-din Khan Bahadur (second son of the late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra) Keeper of the Peacock Fan at State Durbars.

Hitherto a staff of twelve English nurses was maintained to look after the two younger brothers and a little sister of the present Nizam at a cost in salary of Rs. 8,400 monthly and this has been going on unchecked since 1907. To the modernized views of the present ruler of the State, such a condition in domestic economy could not commend itself to him and he justly lost no time in applying the shears. This staff has been reduced to three nurses, the salary of each being Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 700 monthly. In a similar way His Highness has caused reductions in the emoluments of others, which were glaringly disproportionate to work or worth of the individuals. If we could take the beginning as a basis for the formation of future opinions, it may be asserted that much waste of money will be put a stop to by the present Nizam.

The plague scare has practically died out, though two segregation camps with hospitals attached, have been erected at Veerannagunta and Poorana Pool after the spasmodic outbreak at Nampilly and Seetarampett. Four patients were taken into the former hospital and two into the latter. But including the "suspects," there are 51 in the first named segregation camp and 67 in the second.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS IN THE CONGO.

Explicit Nature of French Reply.

RISE OF WAR INSURANCE RATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.

After dropping to five guineas per cent. insurance against war between France and Germany has again risen to twelve guineas. Premiums are mainly being taken out to cover the depreciation of shares, though many cargoes are also being covered.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

From a semi-official statement, it is understood that the French reply to Germany will most explicit, especially regarding the ssity for maintaining the economic equa- f all Powers, and political liberty for ce in Morocco.

he reply will be despatched to Berlin at end of the week.

M. Caillaux, the Premier, has left to at- nd the manœuvres at Besancon.

er learns from an authoritative source Germany's proposals for territorial compensations in the French Congo give Germany ct access to the Congo River, and thus litate direct railway and road communica- oss the Congo to German East Africa. pensation area is very rich in rubber, forests.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

ry France offers is two-thirds of rance. Its southern boundary y between Riomuni and Libre- runs north-east to the Sangha g that south-east to the Congo, boundary runs east and west where the River Ubangi ceases le. France also offers the trian- y bounded by the tenth parallel ntier of the Cameroons southward

ghting in Morocco.

MELILLA, Sept. 13.

The Moors attacked the Spanish at the R ver, and heavy fighting followed. The ish losses were a colonel, two officers and en soldiers killed, and 43 wounded. my lost 16 killed and many wounded. nish column is at present engaged.

LATER.

Hugoderville, with 600 Shere- beleaguered at Sefru by Colonel Bremond, with a force left Fez to go to their relief.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

ava Threatens Railway.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Etna is again active to-day. Another crater has opened at Ontenero. Continuous earthquakes are reported and cinders rain on the town. A stream of lava, 300 metres wide, is threatening the railway.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The lava stream from Mount Etna is travelling at a remarkable pace. It has already covered seven miles, destroying vineyards and a few cottages.

DR. MAWSON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The New South Wales Government is contributing £7,000 to Dr. Douglas Mawson's Antarctic Expedition.

SYDNEY, Sept. 13.

Three citizens have made a donation of £3,500 in aid of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition.

AVIATION.

Lady's Long-Distance Flight.

MOURMELONS, Sept. 13.

Mademoiselle du Trieu has won the "Femina" Cup by flying 143 miles in 2¾ hours.

The aviator, Fowler, while flying eastward across America, had a fall, while crossing the Rocky Mountains. His aeroplane was demolished, but he escaped with a strained back.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Lieutenant Chantard fell while aeroplaning at Versailles and was killed.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DROWNED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A detachment of an Uhlan regiment, crossing the Elbe at Posta lost eleven men drowned.

POLICE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

In consequence of the modifications in the Sandhurst examinations, the Indian Police examinations have been modified, elementary mathematics and French or German becoming compulsory.

Apropos of the wages question in Britain, the newspapers publish details of the cost of housekeeping and show that the prices of groceries and vegetables in England have increased by 25 per cent. during the past 15 years.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

Stern Edict Issued from Peking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Sept. 13.

A stern edict has been issued, declaring that the disturbances in Sze-Chuan savour of revolution, and ordering the Viceroy to employ all available troops to suppress disorder.

The Tao-tai of Chung-King threatens that he will proclaim martial law against the railway intimidators. The *litterati* are supporting the merchants, and opposing the stoppage of trade.

LATER.

Cheng-tu is isolated. The rioters are attacking from four points, and the troops are firing from the walls. A number of Europeans are still in the city.

EMIGRANT SHIP ON FIRE.

Passengers Landed at St. Helena.

ST. HELENA, Sept. 12.

The steamer "Papanui" from London to West Australia, with 347 emigrants on board, has arrived here with her bunkers on fire. The emigrants have been housed in the barracks and military hospital. The crew fought for five days to extinguish the fire, the cargo discharging volumes of smoke.

ST. HELENA, Sept. 13.

The steamer "Papanui" has been beached and abandoned. She is gutted.

Part of the cargo was saved.

THE EX-SHAH IN FLIGHT.

Attended by only Seven Followers.

TEHERAN, Sept. 13.

It is reported that the ex-Shah has fled to Gumesh-Tepe, with only seven followers!

EAST AFRICA DEPORTATION CASE.

A Corrected Report.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In the messages of the 11th instant regarding the deportation case in East Africa, Viscount Cole should have been the Hon. G. Cole.

PRIZE FOR BEST RUBBER.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Rubber Exhibition has awarded to the Sungei Kapar Estate *Rubber News* a fifty guinea trophy for the best commercial rubber grown in the Malay States and Ceylon,

AN ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Portuguese Minister in London, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that negotiations for an Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty would be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Brigadier-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff has been appointed Director of Fortifications at the War Office.

SCULLING RECORD.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Rev. Mr. Swann, an old Cambridge Blue, has sculled from Dover to Calais in three hours, fifty minutes. This constitutes a record.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Sept. 13.

The steamer "Arabia," to-day shipped £4,000 gold for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The death is announced of the Most Rev. William Alexander, late Primate of all Ireland.

[The Most Reverend William Alexander, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, was born in 1824 and educated at Tunbridge, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Taking orders he held various appointments in Ireland until in 1867 he became Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. He was the author of many religious publications.]

The United States Government is at last taking serious measures to protect the remaining survivors of its big game. A few years ago Canada obtained the largest herd of bison in the States. The United States Biological Survey have now, however, been instructed to transfer the elk herds of Wyoming to what is believed to be a more suitable habitat in the State of Oregon. The reason for this transportation is that the elk are dying out in their present home. The hard winters of Wyoming are proving too much for them. Every year they have to face starvation. Before the country was settled it was another matter. When food was scarce in one place they used to migrate to another. If the elk prosper in Oregon, as it is hoped they will do in its milder climate, other herds will follow. The Biological Survey say there will be little difficulty in trapping them alive in winter, Food, used as a bait, will be too tempting to be resisted.

THE ST. LEGER.

Result of the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The result of the St. Leger is as follows :—

Prince Palatine	1
Lycaon	2
King William	3

Eight ran. Won by six lengths, with two between the second and third.

Betting at the start.—100 to 30 against Prince Palatine, 100 to 30 against Lycaon, 6 to 4 against King William.

The order of finishing was Atmah, Cherry King, Longboat, Beaurepaire, Pietri,

Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following are the probable starters in the St. Leger :—

King William	F. Wooton
Lycaon	G. Stern
Tootles	Donoghue
Prince Palatine	O'Neill
Atmah	Fox
Pietri	Maher
Cherry King	H. Jones
Longboat	Winter
Bachelor's Hope	Musse
Beaurepaire	Rickaby

MINING IN INDIA.

Shortcomings of Students.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

At the dinner of the Indian Mining and Geological Club, presided over by Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. Pickering, replying for the Institute, said that in India, with the expansion of Indian mining, great social problems were bound to arise, such as the housing and surroundings of the workers, which hitherto the Institute had not discussed.

Sir T. Holland, reviewing the work of the Institute, feared that the majority of students coming from India to study mineralogy and other technical subjects, were failures, mainly owing to their stay being usually limited to two years, seldom to three or four, as was needed.

LAWN TENNIS.

America Beat England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

America has defeated England in the preliminary round for the right to meet Australasia in the contest for the Davis Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup contest, Larned (America) beat Lowe (England) 6—4, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1, and McLoughlin (America) beat Dixon (England) 8—6 3—6 6—3 6—2.

The Americans played a brilliant game. Larned was playing a very fast drive, and McLoughlin finished with some wonderful cross-volleys and drives.

America thus beat England by four matches to one in the preliminary round, and now meet Australasia, the holders.

THE LATE MR. ASHE.

Pensions to Widow and Children.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The following Press communique is issued in the Home Department :—The Secretary of State has decided, in consideration of the circumstances in which the late Mr. R. W. Ashe of the Indian Civil Service, Collector of Tinnevelly, met his death, to grant to his widow during her widowhood a special pension of £140 and £21 a year for each of her four children. These pensions will be given in addition to the pensions to which Mrs. Ashe and her children are entitled under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulation.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to the Hon. Maharajadhiraj Sir Bijay Chund Mahtab Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Burdwan, the Hon. Malik Mohammad Mubariq Khan Tiwana, Raja Narendra Chand, C.S.I., of Nadaon, Kangra, Sirdar Narain Singh of Sirmoor, and Khan Bahadur Colonel Mohamad Abdul Majid Khan, K.I.H., at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon,

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Law Member, will give a banquet on the 22nd instant in honour of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council who are in Simla for the Autumn Session,

The Honourable Edward Charles Hardinge, who has come out as a successful cadet from Sandhurst, will join the 15th Hussars and will be appointed extra A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

THE NEW NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 13.

H. H. the Nizam held a private review with his army at Golconda, this morning, there being no one invited except the Officiating Resident, Col Pinhey, who was present with Miss Pinhey,

RAJKOT NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 13.

Mr. Machonochie, Agent to the Governor-General, had gone to pay a state visit to Dhrangadra and performed various ceremonies there, including the opening of a dispensary. From there he went to Limbdi yesterday.

A Turf Club has recently been started here with the State Officers on the managing board, but its work has been suspended for one year, the reasons are not known, though, it is announced, the delay is due to the famine.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

Delhi Durbar Police Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning, at Barnes Court, Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor, presiding. Among the non-official members present were the Hon'ble Messrs. Mubariq Khan Mahdi Shah, Yusuf Shah, Partap Singh Ahad Shah, Hari Chand and Muhammad Shafi. The Hon'ble Mr. Farrant took the oath of allegiance.

INTERPELLATIONS.

In reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Chand about the appointment of an industrial sub-committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Godley said a small committee had been nominated and would meet in Lahore on 16th October.

In reply to the question, about the disquieting results of the Punjab Lands Alienation Act, the Hon'ble Mr. Douie said the main charges of disquieting results may be reduced to two main charges, the Government emphatically denying both the charges, especially the charge of sectarianism in administering the Act, which was absolutely without foundation.

Questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 dealing with notifications of the agricultural tribes were answered together by the Hon'ble Mr. Douie, who at some length showed that the notification of tribes as agricultural tribes was carried out always after the fullest consideration.

Question 7 was answered by Mr. Meredith, who described the openings which were afforded by the possession of the Lyallpur College diploma.

Question 8, regarding the grant of land by the Lahore Municipal Committee to the Ayurvedic Dispensary, was replied to by Mr. Mant, who said that the land was Government land and the sanction was refused by the Commissioner.

To question 9, regarding the raising of the pay of the lowly paid employees of Government, Mr. Fenton said improvements in the rate of pay are being introduced from time to time.

To question 10, regarding the Pre-emption Act, Mr. Fenton said a draft of the revised Bill was being submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

NEW BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fenton then introduced the Bill to amend the Delhi Durbar Police Act of 1911. The object of the Bill is to supply two omissions in the existing Act, it being desirable to take power to expell bad characters from the Durbar area and provide against disturbance of public tranquility by requiring all persons, who wish to convene public meetings, to give notice of their intention to the District Magistrate, who is empowered by the Bill to veto any such meeting as may threaten to cause a breach of the peace or create a tumult. As regards bad characters, a rule more drastic than now exists in all cantonments. And as regards public meetings, it is not intended that the Durbar should be a place where notoriety-mongers should air their fads and fallacies. The Council agreed to the Bill which was passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pullinton then introduced the Bill for the better administration of criminal justice in villages and sketched the progress of village benches up to the present time. The Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Douie then introduced the Bill to amend the Punjab Tenancy Act which was also referred to a select committee.

Mr. Meredith was appointed to the select committee on the Punjab Colony Bill and Mr. Humphreys presented the report of the select committee on the Punjab Court Act, after which the Council adjourned to November 17th.

Messrs. Mahommed Shafi, Shadi Lal and Yusuf Shaw were elected members of the Finance Committee.

CARBONIC ACID GAS POISONING.

Fatal Case on a Steamer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

News has reached the port police that several cases of carbonic acid gas poisoning have occurred on the steamer "Wearbeck." On Sunday morning, a coolie, when descending a hatch to fetch a sling, fell down unconscious and two others who went to render him assistance rushed back to the upper deck in a semi-conscious state. The Chief Officer of the vessel, however, succeeded in pulling up the unconscious coolie who died the same day in hospital. The vessel left port yesterday,

SUIT FOR WAGES DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Yesterday the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Sealdah, disposed of a suit brought by one of the keepers of the tiger house in the Zoological Gardens against Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Brown, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary of the said Gardens, for wages. The plaintiff is one of six men who went on strike and refused to work after a keeper had died from the effects of a severe wound caused to him by one of the tigers.

The Registrar dismissed the suit.

PLAGUE AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 13.

Rats are dying in the city and houses are being disinfected. If the plague breaks out, the hardship of the people will be enormous as famine and plague will work double havoc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The appointments of Lieutenant-Colonel Seddon and Major Dale, 19th Punjabis, as Commandant and second-in-command of that regiment in succession to Colonel Herbert, in April next, have been approved.

Captain F. Call, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, succeeds Captain F. C. S. Dunlop, Manchester Regiment, as Adjutant of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

Captain E. G. J. Byrne, 104th Rifles, has been confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles vice Captain A. L. Cartwright.

Captain H. L. Alexander, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, has been appointed as Staff Captain, Eastern Command, Horse Guards.

A report has been received of the death of Lieutenant H. G. Chippendal, R. E. by a trolly accident, on the railway at Gondal, on the 10th instant.

SUIT AGAINST WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

The appeal filed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. against the decison of Mr. H. N. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, awarding to Seth Dossa Kalian their guarantee of Rs. 56,000 and costs including Rs. 47,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal, was heard by Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and Mr. Fawcett, Additional Judicial Commissioner, on the 5th instant and concluded last evening.

Mr. Pugh, Bar-at-law of Calcutta, who appeared for the appellants, contended that the plaintiff had failed to carry out the terms of agreement and had been negligent in his work and was therefore rightly dismissed. He further contended that the plaintiff had not proved his claim to damage. Mr. Eardley Norton, Bar-at-law, who represented the respondent, contended that his client committed no breach of any part of the contract and that his client had proved his damages to the hilt. According to true construction of the agreement the defendants were bound to give his client three months notice before terminating the agreement, even if there was a breach of any of the terms of the contract: his client has been wrongfully dismissed without due notice. Arguments on both sides were advanced as to what construction should be put on the word "guarantee" to do particular act and on words "terminating agreement at any time" appearing in the agreement. Mr. Pugh contended that the word "guarantee" was used in the sense of a promise to do a thing and the words "at any time" in the sense of "at once." But Mr. Norton contended that the word "guarantee" was used in its colloquial sense of promise to indemnify against the loss, the contract itself being a contract of indemnity and the words "at any time" meant at any time after giving due notice,

Mr. Pugh, in reply to Mr. Norton's arguments, contended that Dossa Kalian failed to give clean mate's receipts for goods damaged by cyclone at Karachi, which were shipped to England. Therefore, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the parties, E. D. Sasoon & Co., were justified in dismissing Dossa at once without giving him any notice. The damages which the plaintiff had sought to establish were simply speculative and therefore uncertain. Mr. Pugh urged the court to allow the appeal and dismiss the suit with costs. The judgment has been reserved.

CAPTAIN INGHAM'S DEATH.

Details of the Accident,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The details of the death of Captain Ingham at Roorkee, received by the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, show that the 1st Sappers and Pioneers were experimenting at blowing up stockades of a kind erected by the Abors Experiments by means of guns were carried out successfully and it was determined to try the effect of hand grenades. Captain Ingham and two sapoys approached the stockade with grenades having a time fuse of six seconds. The Captain and one sepoy threw their grenades, but the second sepoy apparently forgot his with the result that it exploded in his hands. One piece entered Captain Ingham's heart killing him instantly. The sepoy lost his right hand and also sustained flesh wound in the neck. The funeral, which took place yesterday, was largely attended.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Two Carriages Smashed and four injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

A serious motor-car accident occurred last evening at 7 p.m. at the Royal Lakes, when two carriages were smashed and a lady and a gentleman severely injured and two drivers rather seriously hurt.

Five gentlemen started in a motor-car at the Strand Hostel and on nearing the Boat Club, two alighted and the others continued to round the lakes. On their return home the car smashed a ticca gharry from behind to pieces, that it dashed against a private gharry containing Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, which upset. Mrs. Gibbs had her right arm fractured by being thrown against the gharry. Mr. Kingham was thrown out of the car into a ditch and received a severe shaking. Levien, the chaufeur was thrown heavily against the steering wheel and received several injuries, while Blough, the third man in the car, escaped miraculously. The syce had a contusion over the ribs. Levien, after being attended to at the hospital, was arrested and released on bail. Mr. Gibbs's pony was also severely hurt and the car badly damaged.

EDITOR OF "SWARAJYA" RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

A vernacular paper says that Shanti Narayan, the editor of the Allahabad "Swarajya", who was sentenced to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, was released from the Muzzafarnagar jail on the 8th instant.

CHINESE COTTON ADULTERATION.

A Chinese Imperial decree says:—With reference to a memorial from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, reporting the institution of reforms in the cotton industry with regard to the abusive practices of adulteration by water and dirt:—Cotton, being one of the largest native products, its export in a year having reached enormous figures in quantity, should be speedily extended in sale and strenuously encouraged in progress. Yet the merchants and brokers of the interior, greedy in making a little more profit, have not infrequently adulterated it with water and dirt, to the detriment of the future prospects of the cotton trade. The consequence is by no means insignificant. The said Ministry is hereby commanded to frame some rules and regulation as to the adoption of a procedure of inspection together with the infliction of a penalty (on offenders) to be promulgated and enforced in all the provinces. Shanghai is a great commercial open port; special precautions should be taken. Let the High Commissioner of Taxes instruct the Shanghai Customs to examine such goods with genuine strictness. The High Commissioner of the Southern Trade is also to instruct the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce (native) to select persons or officials conversant with the cotton trade to render assistance. When good results shall have been achieved, the said Ministry is permitted to memorialize. Us for the bestowal of rewards, so as to develop the sources of profit.

Sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Cabinet President and Vice-Presidents and Pu Lun.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

As the point I raised in my last paper is of considerable theoretical importance and interest, and was unfortunately so mangled by the P. D. that players could hardly be expected to have grasped it, I will now re-state it with a few comments. Shortly the point is whether it is better in certain cases, when your partner is overcalled, to raise him in his own suit, or to double the over-call? The actual case arose on this hand. Original caller had six Hearts headed by the Ace, King. He said One Heart. West, bid one Diamond. North held Ace and four small Diamonds, Queen Jack 10 of Hearts, four Clubs Queen high, and a single Spade. He doubled the two Diamonds. East passed. S. South passed. West passed. Result, East and West made four by cards in Diamonds doubled and won the game. South contended that North ought to have raised his one Heart, to two Hearts. North contended that South who alone knew the nature of his original One Heart call, should have raised his call himself to two Hearts, on the strength of the double of two Diamonds.

It is upon this question that I should be glad to hear the views of competent players. In my opinion the double, was in the circumstances the better play for the following reasons. 1. An original call of One Heart is to some extent indefinite. It implies no more than that the bidder, expects to make five tricks out of his own hand if his bid is accepted. But it is unknown to all but himself whether he expects to make those tricks in the Heart suit alone, or say, three tricks in Hearts, and two outside. North, with three honours in Hearts, and five Diamonds to the Ace, reasoned that it would help his partner more to double the two Diamonds, than to bid Two Hearts (a) because it would leave it to the choice of his partner to leave the double in, or to raise his bid to Two Hearts according to the composition of his hand. If he had bid one Heart in the expectation of making all five tricks in the Heart suit, then it would be clearly better to raise the bid to Two Hearts, on the assurance that North had one certain trick in Diamonds, than to leave North to fight it out with the Diamond caller. For in such circumstances South's hand could hardly be good for more than one trick if Diamonds were Trumps. But if South had expected to make three tricks in Hearts, and two in outside suits, then it would probably be more profitable to leave the doubled Diamonds alone. (b) because by doubling two Diamonds North guarantees his partner against being pushed into three Hearts.

Suppose North had bid Two Hearts, and East had had good black suits, and one or two Diamonds, he would have been quite likely to bid Three Diamonds, and then South would have been forced into Three Hearts if he wanted to keep the contract, and that would have been beyond the value of the hand. But after the double of two Diamonds it is certain that neither E. nor W. dare go into Three Diamonds, so the field is left open to South to bid two Hearts, with safety and without fear of being pushed further. As the actual hands were distributed it is morally certain that had North bid Two Hearts, East would have called Three Diamonds, and, either South would have been pushed into three hearts and broken down, or North would have been left to double Three Diamonds with the same result as that which followed upon his doubling Two Diamonds.

In either case he would have lost the game. But South would just have made his Two Hearts with luck. In such cases it is, of course, impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule. Much must be left to the card judgment of the players. But what I want to emphasize is that when a player doubles an overcall, it does not necessarily mean that he does it with the object and in the hope of being left in to make a score above the line. True, it must always be very difficult to know whether this is intended, and if it is, it is exasperating to have that intention defeated.

But once it is conceded that the first object to be aimed at is winning the game and rubber, the score below the line becomes more important than problematical gains above the line. With such a hand as South held, he could not give North any assistance beyond one certain trick in Hearts, to beat the two Diamonds. And if North were strong enough to do that on his own hand unaided, there should have been a great chance of South and North making the game in Hearts. The suggested theoretical advantage of doubling the overcall, instead of raising your partner in his own suit, is that it protects him against being pushed beyond the real value of his hand, and at present, I am disposed to think that this outweighs all considerations that may be thrown into the other scale. While I am on the subject of hands from actual play I may mention one which was kindly offered me by a very good player.

It occurred in this way. S. called One Club, holding six Clubs to the King Jack, Ace, Queen Diamonds, Ace and two small Spades, and two small Hearts. I should begin by saying that in my opinion this was good enough for a No Trump at once. But let that pass. West holding King, Jack and three Hearts, and nothing much else to speak of passed. North, who held King, Queen and six Spades, Ace Queen and two Clubs, Diamonds and Hearts, small, could do nothing better than call Two Clubs. East who had six Diamonds and four hearts to the Ace Queen, called Two Diamonds. South seeing that in the state of the bids, he would be led up to in Diamonds, called Two No Trumps. No mention had been made, it will be seen, of the Heart suit. South was left in, a Diamond was led and he had a lay down big slam on the table.

My correspondent's contention is that West ought to have indicated his five Hearts by calling one Heart over the original one Club. Had he done so the bidding would have gone on, North two Clubs, East Two Hearts, and in all probability South would not have dared to call Two No Trumps. Had he done so East and West would at least have made five tricks and South would barely have made his contract good, instead of making the grand slam. Still, I doubt whether in theory West ought to have called One Heart on such a hand. His only excuse for doing so would be, that as One Club was an invitation to go into No Trumps which is usually taken up, there was no risk of his being left in with his one Heart contract. And where Two Spades or One Club is the first bid, it is commonly safe to indicate the suit you are strongest in at once by overcalling in it, so that when the game goes into No Trumps as it is almost sure to do your partner may have some clue to your strength, whatever it is.

Had the first call been one Spade I am sure that West would have been wrong to call One Heart on such a hand, merely to tell his partner, where his strength lay. One Heart over One Spade, is as often as not left in, and there was little chance of making it good with such cards as West held. My correspondent however, is at present inclined to think, that in all circumstances, you should talk about your strength if you can possibly do so. And he thinks that five Hearts with King Jack at the top, is strength enough, even without another trick to warrant you talking about it. Here I differ from him. It is pretty well understood that an original Heart means that you expect to make 5 tricks out of your own hand, and it is upon that understanding, rather a loose one at present I admit, that your partner goes on with the bids. If you offer one Heart on a bare two trick hand, both of you may come to fearful grief.

ACE OF SPADES.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Poona, will hold this year's flower, fruit and vegetable show on the 22nd September, at the Empress Gardens, Poona.

A correspondent who has been travelling on the east coast of England is struck by the way in which local legends repeat themselves in slightly varying form from place to place. A tale which seems inseparably associated with some topographical feature or with some event in local history will crop up a hundred miles away, altered and adapted to suit a new environment and a new historical setting. All up and down the coast, for example, and even away on the Dutch and German shores, one will find a belief in the mysterious bells which are to be heard ringing under the sea. There are a hundred varieties of the legend. Sometimes, as on the Suffolk coast or on the shores of the Zuider Zee, the bells are those of churches long since covered by the sea; elsewhere, as at Whitby, they are the stolen bells of an abbey sunk in the hold of a pirate ship which received swift punishment for the sacrilegious theft.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Trial in the Punjab.

The following detailed account of the first portion of an important trial, which is proceeding in the Punjab, is published in the "Pioneer" :—

Mr. W. R. G. Moir, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, was occupied during the whole of the week ending on the 9th September in the trial of the case King Emperor vs. Syed Abdul Baki, late Sub-Inspector and five constables of Robertsganj Thana, particulars of which have been already reported.

After the examination of two witnesses called by the court, namely Misri Lal, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Mirzapur District Jail and Mahabir Singh Thakur, of Sirsiya, the prosecution called Mr. Bruno Wolfgang Wahl, I. C. S. officiating District Magistrate of Mirzapur, as a witness. Examined-in-chief by the special Government pleader Mr. Wahl said that he knew Sumaroo Kol who presented a petition to him in court on the 16th June. He recorded an order on it calling for a detailed reply from the accused Sub-Inspector. Sumaroo Kol again presented another petition to him on the 13th June. One that petition being presented he directed that the corpse of Buddhu Kol, the father of Sumaroo, which was outside the court, should be taken to the hospital and asked the Civil Surgeon to hold the "post mortem" examination that very day. He also directed that the witnesses named by Sumaroo should be called and examined before him. Two men turned up the next day whose names were Bhulai and Ramdas, Mr. Wahl went to Sirsiya, accompanied by Mr. S. Newby, the officiating Superintendent of Police, on the 15th June, and he recorded certain statements there, sitting from 2 to 5-30 in the afternoon on the trunk of a tree. He then left for Robertsganj and was there on the 16th June. He recorded the statement of Khunnu Kol who was in custody at Robertsganj. On the 17th he went to Dilahi and again to Sirsiya. At Dilahi twenty-nine persons were assembled, whose names and addresses he took down and he asked those amongst them who knew anything about the case to come forward. Some people came forward and he recorded their statements. He then went to Sirsiya and sent for Musai Singh and asked him to produce his son Ram Harak Singh who was not then in the village. During the time that he was making an enquiry, nobody came forward in any of the villages and told him that he had seen Musai Singh or Mahabir strike Buddhu. After his return to Mirzapur he directed Khan Sahib Syed Ibn Ali to go down to the locality and find out the truth. He named two persons specially from whom enquiries were to be made. He did not tell Khan Sahib Syed Ibn Ali to take any statements on oath. The statements recorded by him were not on oath and to the best of his belief they accurately represented what the witnesses said. He recognised the lantern, the pair of shoes and the black cap as having been produced before him as articles left by the policemen. He made them over to Musai Singh to be taken care of.

RESISTANCE TO THE POLICE.

Cross-examined by the defence, Mr. Wahl said that on the 13th June he issued "sub-poenas" for witnesses to attend his Court. These witnesses were not in his court compound. He was not aware as to whether they were called out by name, but he must have been told that they had come to Mirzapur. He made these summonses over to Ablakh Singh his Court Muharir to be served and he directed that efforts should be made to secure their attendance. He did not direct that they should be arrested. When he examined Ramdas and Bhuai on the 14th June they were not produced from custody and apparently understood the questions put to them. When he took the statement of Khunnu Kol at Robertsganj there was nobody else in the building. He did not record the statement of Syed Abdul Baki, Sub-inspector, but he talked to him and the sub-inspector said to him that there was resistance to the police on the night of the 11th of June. He had ordered the sub-inspector to come to the police lines at Mirzapur by the evening of the 18th June and he had no reason for believing that that order had not been obeyed. He sent Khunnu Kol to the Sudder Jail at Mirzapur because the period of his remand was only up to the 23rd June. The witness had visited Madaniya on his way to Sirsiya on the 15th June. He did not direct that Syed Ibn Ali should make an enquiry under sec. 202 Criminal Procedure, Code. He did not think of any particular section, but told him to go down and investigate. He offered him the statements that he had recorded in English, but Syed Ibn Ali told him that they were of no use to him as he did not know English. It had been mentioned to him that two Chamars, Sokul and Metia, were eye-witnesses of the beating of Buddhu by Musai Singh, but they had not been produced before him. He held the identification proceedings on the 7th July and recorded a note of those proceedings. Some of the witnesses seemed to be in a fright and they were told to look up and identify the constables who had beaten Buddhu. The superintendent of Police was there. The witnesses, before they were called were kept on the other side of the building, whence they could not see the constables.

In answer to question put by the Court, Mr. Wahl said he could not say what were the vernacular words which he had translated as "the fight lasted an hour or" or "the affray." He thought the word was larhai or juagra, but he could not be sure. He further could not say who was the person referred to as the "widow" who was sitting near the corpse. He thought that some woman was pointed out to him as the widow of the deceased Buddhu and it did not refer to Mussamat Bandhui, the widow of his predeceased son.

THAKURS' EVIDENCE.

The Thakurs of Sirsiya who are alleged by the defence to have killed Buddhu Kol and got up this false charge against the sub-inspector and the constables, in order to escape the punishment under Sections 332 and 225 I. P. C. for their having rescued Bhulai Kol from lawful custody and caused hurt to policemen in the lawful discharge of their duties, were cross-examined at considerable length. One of the points on which questions were put to them was whether the Sirsiya Thakurs were paying the fees or instructing Pandit Mathura Prasad Chaudhri, pleader, who had been appearing for the prosecution for the private complainant, Sumaroo Kol, in addition to the special Government pleader and the District Government pleader. The Pandit was called as a witness under Section 540 Criminal Procedure Code and stated that he had received only nominal fees in the case, that the Thakurs had never been near him, that he did not see them at Mirzapur on the day the corpse was brought and that he had, besides his professional income, a large private income of rupees forty thousand a year from "muafi" grants in Oudh. The special Government pleader then tendered the medical evidence which was read out to the court and the assessors and this brought the case for the prosecution to a close.

The court then asked Syed Abdul Baki, Sub-Inspector, to make any statement he wished to make with reference to the evidence given in court against him. Syed Abdul Baki gave all the particulars of the investigation of the theft case at the house of Bachcha, a hut of Dilahi, in the course of which he visited Sirsiya, with Khunnu Kol and certain constables on the night of the 11th of June last. He had gone to Sirsiya as Khunnu had given him some particulars about the share of stolen property that came to his share and had promised to get them from his wife with whom they then were. They came first to Khatkharia, thence to Rampur and then to Sirsiya, Bhulai Kol was arrested on suspicion and his wife raised a hue and cry with the result that Musai Singh, Sheodial Singh and Mahabir Singh, with a party of twenty-five or thirty men, came with "lathies," rescued Bhulai and assaulted the police; the Sub Inspector Rukun-ud-din and Mahadeo Singh being hurt. The police party went back to Dilahi leaving behind the lantern, cap and certain other things. He then heard that the Thakurs had killed a Kol and taken the dead body to Mirzapur to bring a false charge against the police. He got this information from Saadul Khan of Tikuria, who in his turn got the information from two Chamars of the village. The Sub-Inspector was suspended on the morning of the 17th and ordered to headquarters. He had therefore no opportunity to learn all the details. He had sent a report of the hurt caused to the police in the course of the resistance made. This statement had just been recorded when the court rose for the day on Saturday, the 9th September.

Mr. Bottomley, M. P., in a letter sent to all his constituents in South Hackney, states that, as the case in the law courts "has come to a sudden end with the withdrawal of all imputations upon my personal honour, I am now free to resume active participation in political life."

PRIVILEGE OF COUNSEL AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" has an article on a question of great importance to the members of the Bar; viz, the limits to their right and privilege in the discharge of their professional duty to criticise, attack or animadvert on the parties and witnesses on the other side.

One aspect of the recent Bottomley appeal naturally has a peculiar interest for the Bar; it raises the by no means novel question, how far, to put it very crudely, counsel may go in "abusing" the other side. This is not the place to examine the actual words used by counsel at the trial of which the appellant specially complained, but it is only fair to say that (according to the "Times" no law report being yet available) Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Fletcher Moulton condemned some of them, but that the latter and Lord Justice Buckley did not think that the appellant's grievance on this score was sufficient to entitle him to a new trial. What is valuable as the last word—sure to become a "locus classicus"—on the delicate question is a passage in the judgment of Vaughan Williams, L. J. (taken from the same report):—

"Speaking generally . . . there can be no doubt that counsel has no right to make serious charges unless he is in a position and has materials to prove them. He has no right to refer to matters which have not been proved and have no real relevance to the questions in issue. A judge is not always in a position to check irregular statements made to the prejudice of the opposing litigant the moment they are made . . . if improper and irrelevant observations could have affected the verdict of the jury the Court must, in my opinion, take into consideration as a relevant element the possible extent of prejudice affecting the minds of the jury and not the question whether it did in fact materially affect their verdict."

GOOD EXAMPLES.

Appeals to set aside a judgment or to grant a new trial on the ground of the "licence" of counsel are naturally rare, and successful appeals of that sort rarer still. In Tennessee a litigant once applied for a new trial on the ground that counsel against him had burst into tears in his speech, but it was solemnly decided that an advocate had a right to weep during his oration. But there seems no doubt that, in a sufficiently gross case, our law would allow an appeal on the ground of counsel exceeding his professional rights. But what it will not allow is any legal process against counsel for any words whatsoever spoken in the course of a judicial proceeding. This privilege of counsel is, in essence, the privilege of the client, for it is obvious that an advocate chronically nervous lest an unduly strong word should involve him in a lawsuit or a prosecution, might be lukewarm in his championship. In other words, this privilege is in the public interest.

But this position has not been won without a long chapter of history. As far back as 1606 one Brook brought an action against the great Sir Henry Montague, then Recorder of London, and afterwards Earl of Manchester, for defamatory words spoken by him as counsel, but the court said that—"counsel in law retained hath a privilege to enforce anything which is informed him by his client, and to give it in evidence, being pertinent to the matter in question, and not to examine whether it be true of false; but it is at the peril of him who informs him."

Thus the Court assumed in favour of counsel that he spoke on his "instruction." But in course of time, the immunity of counsel, at any rate for speech in open court, grew wider, until in 1883, the Court of Appeal decided, in a well-known case, that no action would lie against a barrister for defamatory words used in the course of a judicial proceeding, "even though they were unnecessary to support the case of his client, and were uttered without any justification or excuse and from personal ill-will or anger towards the plaintiff arising from some previously existing cause, and are irrelevent to every question of fact which is in issue before the tribunal. In other words, the advocate, barrister, or solicitor now enjoy the same absolute immunity for free forensic speech as a High Court judge.

It must not, however, be forgotten that, besides the "sanction" of the ordinary law, the barrister is subject to another discipline—viz., that of his Benchers, who represent the professional view and very vigilantly maintain the professional standard. Hence, in a proper case, litigant aggrieved by any excess of language on counsel's part, might have a remedy by appeal to the Benchers, but there seems to be no precedent for such a proceeding. The offence in question, however, is happily rare, and when it is found is very apt to punish itself for, in the words (almost) of an immortal Lord Chancellor.

"Professional licence, if carried too far,
One's chance of promotion would certainly mar,
And I fancy the same "does" apply to the Bar."

IN DAYS OF OLD.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPT. 14TH 1825.]

In a late London paper it is said, that Joseph Bonaparte had sustained such severe injury by being thrown from his carriage, that no hopes of recovery were entertained.

Yesterday the body of an European was discovered floating in the Fort Ditch near the Apollo Gate; but from its state of decay, we believe, there was no possibility of identifying the person.

PROME NEWS.

"We have been at Prome since the 1st of June where we expect to remain until November when we are to march to Umerapoora, which place we expect to reach in January 1826 and may calculate upon a few empty caps. A party was sent from hence under Capt. Alves of the 18th to open a communication with General Morrison across the hills, but on its reaching the mountains, the road was found no longer practicable."

"The appearance of Prome is very beautiful. The river Irrawaddy may be compared to the Thames, and is navigable for Brigs or Schooners, of which there are several, alongside the Stockades. The armed flotilla makes a splendid sight; we muster nearly 70 vessels. The steam vessel is here and of the greatest use. Prome is embosomed in picturesque, wooded hills. The Grand Gold Pagoda, although inferior to that at Rangoon in size, excels it in neatness. The gilding is extremely rich and the red and gold fretted work in some of the houses on the Pagoda terrace give them both a light and splendid appearance. The troops there are healthy and in good quarters" The force here consists of the Bengal Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop, Bengal and Madras Foot Artillery, Governor-General's Body Guard, H. M. Royal 38th, 41st, 47th, and 89th Regts. of foot the 18th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 38th and 43rd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry and the 1st Battal on of Madras Pioneers. The 18th is brigaded with H. M. 47th under Brigadier Elvington and Captain Saldier is Brigade Major. All our lines here are finished, and quite dry and comfortable. The stockade is garrisoned by the 30th N. I the Bengal troops are stationed on its North or Ava face, and the others disposed to the southward. Five sepoys taken at Ramoo have come in here having made their escape from Umerapoora. They describe the Birmans to be most horribly alarmed at our approach and that they are fortifying the capital as strongly as possible and intend making a regular stand. The women and children are to be sent to the interior, or the frontiers of China, when his Majesty is said to be building a new city to retire upon."

DEATHS.

At Surat, on the 28th ultimo, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Vibart Esq., aged 2 years and 6 months.

At Surat on the 30th ult. Ellen, the second daughter of John Vibart Esq., aged 14 months.

MAGISTRATE'S APPEAL SUCCEEDS.

In the case in which Mr. Umabhai, a second class Magistrate and aval Karkun, and a Parsi named Nowroji Oursetji Palia, of Surat, were convicted of taking and receiving a bribe, respectively. The appeal, which was heard before Mr. B. Calcroft Kennedy, a Judge of the Sessions Court, was successful, both parties being acquitted. Mr. Umabhai was represented by Mr. Branson and Mr. Binning appeared for Nowroji Palia.

THE LOYALTY OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

A COUNTRY is in a perious state indeed when the more soldiers she has the weaker she is. Is that, or is it not, the present condition of China? We have known this country for more than three decades, and having studied the question somewhat are far more diffident about it than the globe-trotter who passes through on his scurry round the world. He, brave man, is as dogmatic as an arch-deacon. There is no problem in China—or anywhere else—that he will not solve for any one who will listen to or read, him. He works by intuition. He absorbs the power to clear up difficulties merely by breathing the air about them. It is humiliating to have to confess that that is beyond our power, and that when consideration of such a subject as this comes up, it is necessary for us very carefully to put on our considering cap as well as to consult authorities.

One of these tells us that there is no such thing as loyalty in China, but we hardly think he was serious. There is certainly the word for loyalty, and that is a good sign. The character for it is, moreover, made up of two eloquent parts, one meaning "middle," and the other meaning "heart", so that loyalty in China is something felt in the middle, or as we should say, at the bottom of the heart. With us, curiously enough, loyalty has only come to that after a most uncommon process of ascent in meaning. At first it merely referred to what was legal. Now it denotes one of the noblest feelings possible to man, that "True, true till death" trait of which we have so many hundreds of examples in our "long island story." Loyalty, therefore, is a growth. It is especially attached to a sovereign, but may be equally inspired by leaders in time of war, and some in time of peace.

Does China possess it? We think that, so far as the sovereign is concerned the answer must at present be in the negative. For many generations the ordinary Chinese have only heard of the Huangti; they have never seen him. He has never been visible as the lord and master of the army or navy. Story tells of no battles which he has ever won. Yet, we also believe, that this is a mere negation of feeling. There is no opposite passion of an antagonism. If the ordinary Chinese are not loyal, neither are they disloyal. They are merely unloyal.

When we come to consider the loyalty of troops we are in the presence of a wider and a deeper question. British troops and sailors have a dual loyalty. They are loyal to the King but they are also loyal to their leaders. The loyalty to the King is more or less inborn, Emerson says, "Loyalty is in the English, a sub-religion." Their loyalty to their leaders depends on qualities in their nature and their training but most especially in leaders themselves. It is not every man who can inspire it. He who does, does so by virtue of qualities which fighting men most admire—dauntless courage, absolute justice, which may in treatment be severe to the highest degree, and an intense love for the men who follow hidden it may be, but still there, and known to be there. Such a man has but to lead and his adorers will follow, even to the mouth of hell. That is one side of loyalty. Has China got it?

We pause to look at the difference between the British and the Chinese fighting man. The one with a tradition of defeat, disgrace, and death: the other with a history in which even catastrophes have been glorious. The Chinese soldier for ages has been contemned even by the outcast. He has been labelled, ticketed, and advertised as the lowest of the low, the off scouring of the earth. His treatment has been on a par with this estimate. His officers have robbed him, cheated him, starved him and left him to die without a thought that anything better could have been done. They have sent him to be mown down by foes a hundred times better armed than he, themselves being leaders only in retreat. It is possible that loyal troops are to be made thus? The thought is preposterous, and so, at this present moment, the ruling dynasty in China rests mainly, if not entirely, on a loyalty that does not exist.

Can it be created? Or, if that is not possible, can there be made an efficient substitute? Perhaps it may be so. If we had the assurance of the "Two months in China" gentlemen, we should give either an emphatic "Yes," or "No." As things are, we take refuge in a "Possibly." China has been trying hard to raise a new model army, one which might be recognised by western soldiers as an army, and not as a mere mob of ill trained, worse armed men. There has not been time enough yet for new tradition to obliterate the old, nor for officers to have acquired that instinctive soldierly feeling which is so noticeable in the west where for hundreds of years families have sent their best boys into the army, until the words "a born soldier" have become a literal truth. Nor has there been time for the full effects of good training to tell. Still less has there been opportunity for the accumulation of new traditions. If, then, the modern Chinese soldier is loyal, or is to be made loyal, it must have been mainly through improvement in the more material things which, as he is Chinese, will not appeal to him any the less strongly on that account. These are Pay, Treatment, and Discipline. He will do much for good pay, which he never used to receive, however much or however little he was promised. He will do a great deal more for good treatment, which includes looking after when sick or wounded, quite a new feature in China's military practice. Last of all, and, to our thinking, most difficult of all, for the native does not take to it naturally as our men do, is the question of discipline. If the Chinese soldier can be trained to obey, always and under all conditions, then he will have a bond which, when twisted into his nature with those of pay and treatment, will be sufficient to hold him to his superiors. So far as the dynasty is concerned, it then lies with the officers whether the army will be loyal or not. But that is a matter which cannot now be considered. The subject as a whole is one on which the tranquillity of China now depends. We hope that the needed loyalty will be found since the last thing we wish to see is another upheaval. Were that to come, the partition of China would probably become inevitable.—"Celestial Empire."

OUTRAGE IN CANTON.

According to telegrams from Canton, another murderous attack upon a high official of that province occurred about noon on August 13, when H. E. Admiral Li Chun was passing along the busiest thoroughfare inside the south gate of the city, with his suite. He had reached a point named the "Double-gate-bottom," when bombs were thrown at him by the revolutionists. The explosion wounded his left hand, and the right side of his bodyguards were injured, the most unfortunate accident being the death of five street hawkers on the road-side, on whom the main force of the explosives seems to have been spent.

A stampede of the passers-by ensued, the shutters of the shops were all down in a twinkle, and the revolutionists took advantage of the confusion to make good their escape. Five of them were captured by the troops on the spot, and one by the police. As the scene at the moment was a mass of confusion, it is uncertain whether the captures effected were the right ones or not.

As soon as the news of the attack became known, the whole city became panic-stricken. Dr. Kiang Kung-yin, Director of the Bureau of Punitive Expeditions, led a force into the city, and the city gates were closed and strictly guarded.

The bombs, it is said, were thrown from the second floor of a dress-maker's shop. The wound in the Admiral's left hand was not serious but that between the ribs on the right side of the body measured two inches and more in depth (?) His Excellency was immediately conveyed to the yamen of the Provincial Treasurer, looking very pale. Whether the wounds were fatal or not has yet to be ascertained.

The man who threw the bombs was apprehended upon the spot. According to his depositions, his family name is Chen. He is a native of Ohiayinchow, and over forty years of age. He said that he had returned home from Penang for the sole purpose of assassinating Admiral Li Chun, to revenge the blood of the reformers, which the Admiral had spilt. On three occasions he had very nearly executed his plan of murder, but had somehow been frustrated. This was his fourth attempt, etc.

The city gates were re-opened near evening by order of the Viceroy, in order to allay the fears of the people.—"N. C. Herald."

A new race of people, never before beheld by white man or Indian, is reported to have been discovered in the Canadian Arctic regions by the American Scientific Expedition.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.

The Present Position.

THREE years ago, says the "Times" of Aug. 22, we announced that it was officially proposed to transfer the Indian as well as the other Oriental art ware collections in the long galleries skirting the Imperial Institute to the new Victoria and Albert Museum buildings, and to deprive them of their distinct identity by classifying them according to material, thus following the general arrangement of the Museum. The proposal, so far as it related to the Indian collection, met with strenuous opposition, which culminated in the summer of 1909 in a deputation to the President of the Board of Education introduced by Lord Curzon, and representing the University of Oxford, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Empire League, the East India Association, and other bodies, including a committee of artists and experts formed to oppose the project. Lord Curzon asked not only for the non-dispersion of the collection, but for its removal from galleries "profoundly unsuited for the present purpose" to a special building where, "instead of being a jumble, an anachronism, and a reproach, it would be a living and growing thing, an organic factor in the scheme of development of our empire." Mr. Runciman promised in reply that the collection should not be dispersed, and expressed his personal sympathy with the "larger scheme" Lord Curzon had adumbrated, adding that he would bring it to the notice of his colleagues and press it strongly upon them.

The matter was not further ventilated until June of last year, when a scheme was put forward, at a meeting of the East India Association, for the erection of an Indian Museum as a memorial to King Edward, on the site of the Stores Depot of the India Office, adjoining the County Hall now being erected on the Surrey side of the river. Although the scheme attracted some attention, and an Oriental design for the building by an Anglo-Indian architect was reproduced in many of the illustrated papers, the project never had any vitality. Lord Curzon, while holding to the "unchallengeable importance of the central idea—namely, the worthy and, adequate representation of India in London"—pointed out the improbability of the India Office going to the great cost of relinquishing the Stores Depot and building one elsewhere. The architect who had drawn up the plan estimated the cost of the Museum, excluding the site, at between £600,000 and £700,000, while Sir George Birdwood put the figure at £1,000,000 sterling.

Only the ignorant or the foolishly sanguine could expect any large subvention for an Indian Museum from the Treasury, in these days of increasing public expenditure. It is only a degree less idle to expect the Government of India, now searching high and low for means of economising to make good the early extinction of the opium revenue, to provide the cost of the undertaking, even in substantial part. Nor is the case hopeful in respect to private Indian donors. Past experience does not tend to encourage large subscriptions from India for projects in this country; and the present trend of Indian opinion is decidedly against the diversion of munificence from internal needs.

The Royal Asiatic Society recently appealed to the India Office to make a grant of £1,000 per annum to enable the Indian collection at South Kensington to be placed under skilled expert charge. The Secretary of State in Council gave the matter careful consideration, and came to the conclusion that there could be no departure from the decision of 1879, when the Treasury was informed that "under no conditions would the Secretary of State in Council be willing to charge the Indian revenue with any contributions towards the maintenance of the Museum, if transferred to the administration of the Science and Art Department." The memorialists were politely told that if they wished to carry the matter further they should apply to the Board of Education. This attitude of the India Office is the more reasonable seeing that the collection is greatly changed since it passed from the custody of the Secretary of State. Including a great number of clay figures and other minute objects, some 20,000 articles were transferred; but many of these, being of no artistic or historic value, have been weeded out; while large additions—in some cases of entire sections—have been made from the gate money derived from an exhibition of the presents given to King Edward during his Indian tour as Prince of Wales and from frequent Treasury grants. Probably not more than half the present contents of the Museum were formerly in the custody of the India Office.

The attention first directed in these columns to the state of the collection has not only saved it from the dispersion originally contemplated, but has led to the provision of much additional space and to the entire reorganisation of the Museum. What were formerly Rooms 9 and 10, containing pottery and furniture, and extending beyond the cross gallery north of the Imperial Institute, together with the store rooms below, have been pulled down to meet other needs; but, on the other hand, the whole length of the cross gallery has been allotted to the Indian collection, this being rendered possible by the transfer of the Saracenic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese collections to the new Victoria and Albert Museum buildings, where they are classified according to material. This gives the Indian collection twenty rooms instead of eleven, and the exhibits, instead of being crowded into the eastern galleries, now extend north of the Institute to the galleries devoted to the science collection on the west. The work of rearrangement has been in progress for many months at the hands of Mr. Stanley Clarke, the Keeper of the Section, under the supervision of Sir Cecil H. Smith, the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The entrance has been made more attractive, and here, as also in the first two rooms of the ground floor, the exhibits are architectural. The third room is devoted to sculpture, and the fourth to pictorial art and calligraphy. The rooms of the upper gallery are allotted to woodwork, furniture, leatherwork, musical instruments, ivories, and Mogul carpets (the latter now protected by enclosure in large glazed frames), gold and silver smith's work, enamels, jewellery, crystal and jade, arms and armour. In the latter room (seven) the visitors should not omit the notice the two cases of swords lent by Lord Kitchener from his large and valuable collection. The new accommodation in the cross gallery, so far as it is available to the public—Rooms 8 to 16—is devoted to metal work (Hindoo, Buddhist, and Mahomedan), carpets, costumes, embroideries textile ceramics, and glass. The four remaining rooms are in course of preparation, and no announcement has been made as to the objects to be displayed within them.

Visitors to the collection who knew it under the old conditions must recognise that much has been done to remove grounds for criticism, and to make the section worthy in arrangement and proportion of the applied arts of the Indian Empire. It is not, of course, what ideally it should be—a microcosm of the manifold productions of India, economic as well as artistic, and providing material for ethnographic, antiquarian, or geological study. But as rearranged it will fulfil its own valuable, if limited, purpose. Whatever may be said as to the advantages likely to accrue from a general comprehensive Indian Museum, it has to be frankly recognised that the prospect of forming one on the basis of funds jointly forthcoming from the British and Indian Exchequers and the Indian public was hopelessly destroyed more than thirty years ago, when the India Office dispersed the nucleus for such a museum. The only chance for a successful revival of the scheme will be for some millionaire to provide the cost of a building.

SPLENDID NAVAL GUNNERY.

Since 1906 the squadron of cruisers on the China Station has consistently headed the annual return of gunlayers' tests, its record for last year being nearly twenty per cent better than that of the second division of the Home Fleet, which was second in order of merit. This year there is every prospect of the squadron repeating its performance for the fifth time, for the ships that have fired have in every case improved upon the scores they made last year. Private advices from the Far East state that the flagship, the armoured cruiser "Minotaur," returned an average score per gun of 13,23 hits per minute, and the "Monmouth" 10.62. In the latter ship Leading Seaman Fowler fired six rounds from a 6-inch gun in thirty-five seconds, hitting the target every time. His average of 10.29 hits per minute was only beaten by two men last year—in the "Drake" and "Britania" respectively. In the "Minotaur" the most effective shooting was done from one of the main turrets containing two 9.2-inch guns, from which, in the space of less than half a minute, six rounds were fired for six direct hits. Corporal White, of the Royal Marine Art, fired six rounds from a 12-pounder in seventeen seconds, and hit the target every time.

KAISER AND SCHOOLBOYS.

Games and Fencing Recommended.

In connection with the presentation to the school of a new flag the Emperor William entertained at Wilhelmshohe Castle, on Saturday morning of mail week, the teaching staff and the first two classes of the Friedrich Gymnasium.

The semi-official report of his Majesty's long address to the students, says the "Times," mainly indicates that the Emperor paid a high tribute to the value of classical studies, and at the same time urged the importance of a study of German history.

The Emperor recommended the practice of games and fencing, and spoke strongly against alcoholic excess.

According to supplementary reports, the Emperor laid special stress on the importance of the study of Greek in order that the students might both profit from the spirit of the Hellenes, which to-day perhaps more than ever influenced art, and also learn how Greek culture led to harmony in public and in private life.

A WAR ON CATS.

Kansas Orders Them to be Shaved.

Kansas State having issued an edict to the effect that cats must be shaved or die, the "New York Press" prints the following:—

Kansas has swatted the fly, muzzled the dog, vaccinated thousands of school children, and now the edict has gone forth that the cats must be shaved or killed. The State Board of Health says that deadly germs are carried in the fur of cats, and that they must be clipped and bathed or slain. Recent experiments in Chicago showed a large number of deadly germs on one whisker of an alley cat, and experiments here prove that the entire coat of the cat is inhabited by germs, all hostile to health.

The aversion of cats to bathing or getting in contrast with water in any form makes them more dangerous than animals which are cleanly. The Board of Health points out that persons who permit their children to fondle cats are taking desperate chances of their children contracting malignant diseases, more especially diphtheria, typhoid, and throat and lung affections. The official statement leaves action in the hands of municipalities, which may take whatever steps they see fit to enforce the new order against cats.

THE ESPIONAGE CASES.

AT the Plymouth Police Court on Aug. 19, Max Schultz, described as Ober-lieutenant, 13th Husren Regiment (Konig Humbert von Italien), Frankfort-on-Main, was charged "for that he did on divers days between June 1 and Aug. 17, 1911, in the borough of Plymouth unlawfully incite, counsel, and attempt to procure one Samuel Hugh Duff to commit an offence against sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Official Secrets Acts 1887,"

The sitting of the magistrates was held in private, but the Press was afterwards informed that evidence had been given of the prisoner's arrest under a warrant in a houseboat on the River Yealm. He formerly lived in Sussex Place, Plymouth, but for some time has been in the houseboat, where, with another German gentleman he has entertained freely.

A number of papers have been seized by the police, and at the request of Mr. J. W. Bickle, solicitor who represented the prisoner, these were produced in Court, It was also stated that a letter addressed to the accused was found at Newton Ferrers Post Office, and on being opened by him proved to contain £110 in Bank of England notes. The letter was posted in Germany.

Mr. Bickle asked that a portion of this money might be applied to the prisoner's defence, and suggested a sum of £20. The magistrates refused this application pending evidence as to the source from which the money came. They also declined to grant bail and the prisoner was remanded until Monday, Aug. 28. The Treasury will then prosecute. Mr. Duff, who is named as the person from whom the prisoner attempted to obtain information, is a solicitor in Plymouth.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin states that according to the Army List there is no officer in the 13th Hussars of the name of Schultz,

Bremen, August, 16 (Standard.)—The German Emperor has ordered a special report on the Bremen espionage case to be supplied for his own use. It is now practically certain that the case against Stewart as well as that of Schultz will be tried in the High Court Leipzig in October next. German confederates are said to have supplied Stewart with material information, and search is being made for these.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Washington, Aug. 20 (Reuter).—Mr. Root in the Senate yesterday presented an amendment to the Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France rendering them inapplicable to questions arising from the Monroe doctrine. It is improbable that the treaties will be passed in the present session.

Washington, Aug. 21 (Times). The final discussion of the Arbitration Treaties so far as this session is concerned took place this afternoon in the Senate, when two minority reports from the Foreign Relations Committee were submitted. Messrs. Root and Cullom defend the much abused last clause of the third article on Constitutional grounds; nevertheless they yield to its opponents so far as to suggest that, in the resolution giving consent to the Treaties, the Senate should expressly state that these do not authorise the submission to arbitration of any question which "depends upon, or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy." Mr. Burton in a separate report expresses the view that no such safeguard is necessary.

In Executive Session Mr. Bacon, Democrat, of Georgia, proposed that the Senate in the resolution of consent should also state that it consents on the understanding first, that questions affecting the admission of aliens and their educational privileges, the territorial integrity of the United States, or the alleged indebtedness of any State shall not be submitted to arbitration, and, secondly, that the Treaties shall in no way curtail the full exercise by the Senate of all its treaty powers, and that nothing in them shall be construed to determine the question "whether the matters in deference are arbitrable."

A SOCIETY "STRIKER."

THE participation of women in politics is too well-worn a subject to be touched on lightly in a column like this, or even the craze which possesses some ex-Society leaders to pose as the Girondins of the English social revolution. But it seems as if the virus has infected America as well, and even when we allow for the remote and mysterious wording of the folllowing account, it seems sufficiently significant to be worth quotation. It comes from a recent issue of the New York "Nation":—

"A woman striker of commanding presence, but attired in the homely garb of a cloakmaker, is arrested for inciting a mob to riot. She is hustled off to the police station in a patrol waggon, and dragged before the desk sergeant. He is about to order her to be cast into a cell when, from the folds of her cheap dress, she produces a jewelled card case and presents a handsomely engraved visiting card, bearing the name of a social leader. The desk sergeant is dumbfounded. Instinctively he shrinks and shrivels. When he recovers sufficiently to speak, it is to utter very humble apologies and to make excuses. He turns on the unfortunate policeman who made the arrest, and berates him soundly for his blunder. Then there is hurried and nervous effort made to relieve the distinguished prisoner of the embarrassment to which the arrest has subjected her. An elegant automobile is sent for, and she is shown into it with more apologies, and accompanied by one of the finest, is driven to her home. The police give out columns of interviews deploring the unfortunate mistake, promising that it will not occur again."

Are we to regard this as a symptom of social upheaval which baffles the administrative, or a gigantic police blunder, or merely a newspaper guessing competition? For there is not the slightest indication as to the fair prisoner's identity.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPT. 13.

The feeble depression prevalent in Northern India yesterday has dissappeared, but a fresh low pressure area is forming over Burma and may pass out into the Bay of Bengal within a day or two. Light rainfall has occurred in the North East of Gujarat and the adjoining districts of Rajputana, while an extension has occured on the Western Himalayas and the sub montane plains. The principal amounts are:—Mandalay, two inches; Dibragarh and Sibsagar, one; Tezpur, one and a half; Jalpaigury, two; Hazaribagh, Cawnpore and Mainpuri, one; Meerut three-quarters; Debra Dun and Murree, two; Rawalpindi, one and a half Mount Abu, one.

The forecast shows a further extension of the rainfall over the plains.

LAHORE, SEPT. 13.

The total rainfall received up to date in Lahore, including this morning's amounts to 5.01 inches which is short by nine inches of the normal total rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	52·08	54·65	55·24	45·71
Wednesday, 13th Sept.........	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00
Total	52·03	54·65	55·65	45·71
Same date last year	63·31	54·65	55·24	49·36

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL,
Sept. 13,
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours,	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill. ...	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 47·45	In. cts. 75·15	In. cts. 58·11

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (12)	87·3	76·5	...	0
Jask	90·3	82·8	...	0
Muscat (12th)	88·8	82·1	...	0
Multan	102·3	83·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	81·4	69·9	1·60	12·02
Lahore	98·4	78·7	0·03	7·00
Sirsa	90·8	77·0	...	2·60
Ambala	100·5	74·9	0·14	10·61
Delhi	92·5	78·3	...	7·49
Agra	84·0	77·5	...	9·46
Mainpuri	90·8	76·1	0·88	13·01
Jhansi	87·5	78·0	...	18·64
Cawnpore	89·2	78·4	1·10	18·02
Allahabad	89·6	77·0	0·18	24·45
Jacobabad	105·6	84·8	...	0·05
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	78·4	73·2	0·02	7·19
Jaipur	83·2	72·1	0·03	12·20
Kotah	87·1	76·1	0·07	13·07
Bhuj	94·0	76·0	...	1·64
Dwarka	86·8	79·2	...	2·22
Veraval	81·1	78·3	..	5·74
Rajkot	95·6	73·5	...	1·40
Bhavnagar Para	93·0	76·0	...	6·29
Surat	87·9	76·1	...	17·64
Ahmedabad	96·6	74·2	0·15	9·04
Deesa	88·3	74·4	0·50	9·70
Neemuch	83·4	70·5	...	17·89
Indore	84·6	69·1	...	14·41
Jubbulpore	82·8	74·8	0·19	37·35
Saugor	83·8	72·6	...	32·83
Hoshangabad	85·1	72·9	...	28·50
Khandwa	89·2	73·1	...	10·09
Akola	91·7	72·1	...	17·67
Amraoti	90·8	71·3	...	15·92
Nagpur	89·1	72·8	...	35·66
Chanda	91·5	76·0	...	35·25
Raipur	85·7	75·6	0·22	48·39
Bombay	85·3	78·2	...	45·71
Ratnagiri	82·3	73·9	0·71	66·54
Mormugao	82·5	73·2	0·28	67·56
Karwar	80·7	73·0	0·08	72·70
Malegaon	91·4	68·6	...	17·40
Ahmednagar	90·1	65·0	...	15·99
Poona	81·0	67·8	...	12·73
Sholapur	80·8	69·6	...	15·06
Bijapur	88·7	67·3	...	9·22
Belgaum	76·3	64·0	0·02	32·80
Aurangabad	89·2	68·2	...	18·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·4	74·7	...	27·35
Hyderabad	91·3	75·2	...	16·37
Mangalore	85·8	73·3	...	86·94
Calicut	85·3	74·1	...	79·58
Cochin	88·2	74·7	...	62·64
Colombo	88·0	75·0	...	13·21
Masulipatam	97·3	76·7	0·15	14·86
Bellary	96·0	74·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	99·2	79·1	...	8·68
Madras	97·5	80·5	...	4·31
Bangalore	87·3	64·8	...	10·09
Coimbatore	90·9	71·8	...	10·62
Trichinopoly	98·1	76·8	...	3·68
Negapatam	94·5	78·5	...	5·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th September 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi has had 1·60" and Ambala 0·14". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala and in defect at Sirsa; the minimum is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Allahabad has had 0·18", Cawnpore 1·10" and Mainpuri 0·88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; the minimum is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0·50" and Ahmedabad 0·15". Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bhavnagar, Para and Bhuj. Day temperature is in defect at Deesa and in excess at Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·19" of rain and Raipur 0·22". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·71" of rain and Mormugao 0·28". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts of Punjab and in the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts. In the Central Provinces, rainfall is light and is confined to the extreme eastern districts. Local rain has fallen in the Konkan and on the north Madras Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in north Gujarat but over the rest of Gujarat and in Kathiawar west Central India, the Deccan and Malabar weather has been rainless.

Local rain is likely in the United Provinces, the north and east Punjab and the east Central Provinces; a few showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in Rajputana, the southern half of the Deccan, south-east Madras and possibly Gujarat.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE JUDGE WILLIS, K.C.

The late Judge Willis, K.C., was a breezy personality, who never favoured the traditional judicial solemnity. Fity or sixty years ago nothing seemed much more unlikely than that he would ever occupy the position he did. As he told a public audience once, instead of being reared in the lap of luxury and sent to Oxford or Cambridge, he had passed six years in business, before he was twenty-one years old in a millinery establishment in St. Paul's-churchyard. But from the first he had a soul above bonnets and ribbons, and in his spare hours he studied Latin and Greek, afterwards matriculating at London University. A year later, in 1858, he passed into the Inner Temple and began the study of law. He took his B.A. in 1859, and in due course, having scorned delights and lived laborious days over his text-books, he did brilliantly in his legal examinations, and got his first footing in the Courts. There, while his fervid disposition sometimes got him into conflict with the Bench, his energy and thoroughness won him much favour with clients, and he acquired a very large practice.

KENNINGTON PARK.

Kennington Park, which it is proposed to enlarge, has now in its air of staid maturity little to recall the phases of bygone London life with which the spot, when known as Kennington Common, was associated. Here on April 10, 1848, the great Chartist demonstration organised by the National Convention took place. The common was a popular resort of South London cricketers, and when it was enclosed Prince Albert, who was administering the adjacent estates of the Duchy of Cornwall for the youthful Prince of Wales, the late King Edward—in order to encourage lovers of the national game, offered a site close by at a nominal rent to make up for the playing-grounds lost by the enclosure of the common—hence the famous Oval.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND THE STRIKE.

Father Vaughan, speaking in Inverness on Saturday of mail week, on the labour troubles, is reported to have said: "The optimist is teaching false philosophy, and the result must be disaster to the nation. On the other hand, I see the pessimist mounting his tower and unfurling his flag, and shutting his eyes and looking down over the vast multitudes." This is almost as good as the statement of a Conservative orator on one occasion who declared that "the British Lion, whether climbing the pine forests of Canada or scouring the Pacific main, would not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

AN AMATEUR ENGINE DRIVER.

The railway trouble in Scotland has recalled some stories respecting the North British Railway strike of twelve years ago. An Edinburgh contemporary tells one. In the emergency an amateur engine-driver had been put on duty on a branch line. At one station he ran his train a considerable way past the platform. Stopping at last, he "backed," and went as far beyond at the other end. The old porter who had remained loyal, eyed the proceedings with cynical amusement. "Stop whaur he are," he shouted, "an' we'll shift the station for ye."

N. E. AND N. W. RHODESIA.

The Order in Council amalgamating the administrations of the provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia came into force sometime ago. The united provinces, which will in future be known as Northern Rhodesia, will be administered by Mr. L. A. Wallace, C.M.G. They embrace an area of approximately 300,000 square miles, with a population of 1,500 Europeans and nearly a million natives. Livingstone, the administrative capital, is situated near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, which divides Northern from Southern Rhodesia, and is the headquarters for visitors to the Falls, as well as the many sportsmen who visit the country for big-game shooting. Northern Rhodesia is an open and well-watered country.

THE RASPBERRY HARVEST.

The centre of raspberry farming in Scotland is Perthshire, 1,933 acres of the 2,611 in Scotland devoted to the cultivation of that fruit being situated in that shire. The principal districts are Blairgowrie, with Alyth and Coupar-Angus as "suburbs," and Auchterarder. The season is now practically finished, and the gross railings of Blairgowrie (the wellspiring of the industry) are expected to total nearly 2,400 tons. This shows a very decided decrease from the 3,100 tons of last year and the 3,300 tons of 1909.

CANADIAN PEACHES AT COVENT GARDEN.

This month will witness the arrival of large consignments of Canadian peaches. Only last year the growers of Ontario made their first tentative attempt to obtain a footing in the English markets. Their success surpassed all expectations; the importers were as satisfied as they were surprised by the quality, appearance, and flavour of the fruit; and this year one grower has made arrangements to send to England about 14,000 boxes of choicest Elberta peaches, the very cream of the orchard of Ontario. The fruit is kept in cooled chambers on the voyage, and arrives in the very pink of condition, and all arrangements have been completed for the speedy handling of the fruit on arrival in England. The whole of consignments will be shipped regularly each week until the middle of October.

THE LATE DR. GUINNESS ROGERS.

By the death of Dr. Guinness Rogers one of the last of the great Nonconformist leaders of the Victorian period has passed away. Though the last forty-five years of his life were spent at Clapham, the last eleven in retirement, the earlier part of his ministry was closely associated with the North of England, and especially with Lancashire. Dr. Rogers for many years wielded a commanding influence in Nonconformist politics, by reason both of his weighty counsels within his own party and of his ability in interpreting the Nonconformist position on the platform and in his writings. He edited the "Independent" and the "British Quarterly Review," wrote frequently for leading Nonconformist journals like the "Christian World," and was closely associated with Sir James Knowles at the time of the foundation of the "Nineteenth Century" to which he was a fairly frequent contributor.

THOUGHTS APPROACHING EIGHTY.

Some years ago Dr. Guinness Rogers was asked what were the thoughts with which one approached eighty, and his reply was this: "Well, what I think is that if I had to live life over again I should improve it in many places; but the longer I live the more I believe in the Gospel as preached by our Puritan fathers, without its strongly Calvinistic tendencies; and the more closely I desire to adhere to the simplicity which is towards Christ. I am stronger as a Congregationalist to-day than I have ever been, and I do believe more and more in a better understanding among men of all creeds. This is quite possible if Clericalism—shall we call it that?—is suppressed. It does not exist in Scotland, in our Colonies, or in America, and it is a scandal to English Christianity that it should exist among us to the extent it does."

GLADSTONE AND OTHERS.

As everybody knows, Dr. Guinness Rogers enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Gladstone, and he thought him beyond all question the most interesting personality he had ever met. "He shone, I think," said Dr. Rogers once, "beyond everything else in his thorough fidelity to conscience and in, what some people might question, his transparency of character. When I came to London in 1865 I had, in defence of Galdstone, to encounter some of my strongest friends in Congregationalism." He did not know him personally then, but his appreciation of him on public grounds was far more than borne out when he came to see something of him at close quarters. Among other notable men whom he knew were John Bright, Robert Moffat, David Livingstone, and James Chalmers.

THE "Borsencourier" learns that a Siamese Prince, who is believed to be a brother of the heir to the throne, will enter the German navy next spring.

SINCE its foundation in 1864 the British and Foreign Bible Society has issued over 229,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, and of these more than 85,000,000 have been in English.

COMMON FEVERS.

How to Overcome Their Disabilities.

No more wonderful evidence of the marvellous regulating machinery which exists in the human body can be found than the way in which the body-heat is, in health, always kept at the same level, no matter what may be the external temperature.

Similarly, the subtle influence of a tropical climate manifests itself in the case with which this delicate machinery is put out of gear and people's temperature goes up, so that they suffer from Fevers.

All fevers cause an undoubted feeling of weakness. To remedy this, there is nothing so rapid in its effect, so certain in its action or so complete in the revitalising sensation it imparts as Sanatogen, the greatest known reconstituent, to which the medical profession have, with one accord, given the description "the tonic-food with lasting effects."

What Sanatogen can do in Fevers is strikingly shown in the case of Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of "Capital"), 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, who writes:—"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen.

"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DECORATIVE DRESSES.

Naturally, at this season of the year, new fashi in dresses are rare, says a lady correspondent writ in mail week, but I have seen one or two charmi models one of which was made of pale tur blue and straw-colour shot taffeta. Conforming present love for close silhouettes, the skirt gown was fitted smoothly about the figure waist, with a small amount of fulness gathered the middle of the back. From here the skirt hun in a small burnous fold and dropped into a s pointed train. The soft silk skirt was weighted the hem under a silk-covered cord and in move ment clung to the figure in a way that was delight Soft as a cobweb was the white muslin covered the upper past of the shoulders, back and front, so as to leave a small "V" opening. Below this the silk corsage tur with small double revers, the inner ones plain blue; and inside these, placed showed a tiny waistcoat of blue silk. I of the plain three-seamed back the invisibly; from the side seam of it th ed across the front. The fulness was side and held under a rosette of two This gown, made after the simple olden time and worn with a Romney much attention. The French love the time of Louis XVI., and among seen here from several of the great and worn by the most exclusive wo features of the gowning of that period a

CHARLOTTE CORDAY COSTUME.

Every one knows the simple lines of the lotte Corday Costume, as pictured in her port well as the gowns, more elaborately fashioned, Romney painted of the women of the eighteen ce Among the pictures hanging on the walls of Com l'A-tois pavilion, at Bagatelle, is a Hoppne portrait of Mme. Siddons wearing a sugar-loaf ha exactly like those worn by the beauties of to-day and as one of these stood near the portrait, admirin glances rested on her. About her piquant face brim, faced with black velvet, rolled the pointed crown rose high. Only a beige-co wing trimmed it held at its base by a plaque, covered with cerise velvet; and in cleverly disposed bits, relieved the of her gown of black satin. Long gown was belted at the natural inch-wide leather. Across the of shining black was broken the cerise silk, and through slits in part of the corsage gleams of the same were to be seen. The half cuffs of the sleeves we nearly covered with cuffs of plain white mousseline de soie with hem-stitched edges. These cuffs, both the cerise and white, were open at the back of the arm and held together by a tiny band of patent leather. The neck finish matched the sleeves in two small flat collars held by a small cravat on black satin ribbon. The cut of the collars, berthes, cuffs and fichus one sees here is quite individual, for they can only be procured when ordered as a part of a gown at one of the big houses.

BEAUTY OF THE PRESENT MODE.

The beauty of the present mode asserted itself strongly in a tailored costume of champagne-coloured silk built on the simplest and most correct of straight lines, the short coat and skirt trimmed only with silk-covered buttons and thick cord loops which were set in straight lines on each side of the back of the coat, near the hem, and served to weight each edge of the wide box pleat on the back of the skirt. The skirt closed in front under a diagonal line and buttons were set here as well. With this costume was worn a sugar-loaf hat of pearl-white straw. Let on each side of the front of the hat and compressed closely about the crown, were two great owls' heads of the same soft tone of colour as the costume, and with wonderfully sprouting wings and tails. This colour has suddenly become one of the successes of the season, especially in millinery, and extremely odd, at this season of the year, is the sudden whim of modish women for hats trimmed with wings, heads and tail feathers of birds, instead of the usual summer trimming of flowers and lace. Just at the present moment these pale, champagne-coloured wings are the last word in the millinery world. Some tall beehive hats have a mass of feathers set just at the back with the most curious effect. These feathers are almost like a sponge, and of much the same colour, but very soft and fluttering. Ospreys often replace ostrich feathers and are introduced at the rear of a black sugar-loaf hat in such a wonderful fashion that they quite form a shower. The feathers of to-day can hardly be too voyante. Striped and fancy couteaux feathers, some of them edged with a narrow curl of ostrich plume in contrasting colour, are novel, and in cerise and black are very attractive. My admiration of the Parisian modiste knows no bounds. Her ingenuity, versatility, and artistic abilities command my respect. Every day something strikingly new is forthcoming, and never are two hats absolutely similar in colour, trimming or design. A beautiful hat is of white tegal lined with black of the dip-down-at-the-sides order, but slightly turned up at the back. In the front is one vividly yellow Marechal Niel rose, beautifully imitated, and sweeping back from this goes a crescent of bright brown rose foliage, ending in an upstanding group of buds at the back.

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made
rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked
with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come
from the oven—all hot and fragrant,
and quite digestible.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

H. M S. "CORNWALL'S" ESCAPE.

The cadets' training ship "Cornwall," which struck an uncharted rock at Cape Sable when going to the aid of the Canadian cruiser "Niobe," had by all accounts a narrow escape from sharing the fate of the British battleship "Montagu" on Lundi Island and the cruiser "Bedford" on the China station, or in the most favourable light, of being in as precarious a position as the Italian cruiser "San Gregorio" was recently in the Bay of Naples. The letters which have arrived in England from the "Cornwall" show that the telegraphic reports, which described the damage as "serious," if anything understand that the result of "storming" and uncharted shoal. That the cruiser has had a severe shaking is borne out by the descriptions of what occurred, and there is a consensus of opinion that the result would have been more disastrous but for the prevalence of a fog at the time and the consequent slow speed which the "Cornwall" was under when her progress was arrested by the uncharted shoal. The splendid conduct of the ship's company in circumstances which were not conducive to calmness and precision in the execution of orders afforded the cadets an object lessons in the sangfroid which invariably characterises naval officers and men in moments of anxiety.

FORTHCOMING PROMOTIONS.

The sands of Admiral Sir Charles Drury's active service career are running out, and on Monday next says a writer in mail week, this distinguished officer's flag will be finally hauled down at the headquarters of the Nore command on his reaching the age for compulsory retirement. The close of Admiral Drury's fity-one years and eight months' connection with the service will promote Vice-Admiral Charles Robinson to full flag rank, with four years to run before being over taken by the age regulations. Rear-Admiral Ernest Simons will get a step in rank but this will not of necessity involve his reliquishing the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard before next January, when the two years' tenure of the post will expire, as both Rear-Admiral Tracey (1893) and Rear-Admiral Bromley (1906)continued to hold this appointment or promotion. The officer advanced to flag rank will be Captain the Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, the first on the 1902 seniority list, Captain Arthur H. Christian, whose promotion was expected to be brought about by Sir Charles Drury's retirement, having been advanced to the Rear-Admiral list as from August 21 consequent on the unexpected retirement of Rear-Admiral Spencer de Horsey, which has been announced,

AN AUSPICIOUS START.

The battleship "Colossus," which was commissioned recently has already commenced to establish a good reputation. Going alongside the well-equipped coaling wharf at Devonport in mail week, the task of taking in 2,200 tons of coal was commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning and completed at 5 p.m., with intervals during that period of one hour. The average shipment per hour was therefore 220 tons, which although by no means a record, is highly creditable, having regard to the fact that the ship's company have barely had time to "shake down" and were strange to the bunkers and appliances of the latest completed battleship of the "Dreadnought" type. The "Colossus" has not only made a good name for herself in the interim between hoisting the commissioning pennant and taking her place in the Second Division of the Home Fleet, but has inaugurated in an auspicious manner a career which gives promise of justifying [illegible]er title.

NAVAL AVIATION SCHOOL NEEDED.

Since a flight across the Channel, which has [illegible]erto preserved our isolation, has now become a common thing in aviation, it surely is time that the British Admiralty took to heart some of the observations made by Lieutenant Conneau, the great airman of the French Navy, "Andre Beaumont," [illegible]ent the utility of aeroplanes to the naval service. [illegible]s words should be all the more weighty since his [illegible]wledge of naval requirements is beyond dispute, [illegible] uses language of moderation and even [illegible] in referring to the possibilities as [illegible]e limitations of naval aeronautics. Put, [illegible]ole, and although more is credited to [illegible] from the aeroplane than can at present [illegible] he is strongly of opinion that a [illegible] naval aviation should forthwith [illegible]or France. Certainly if such a school [illegible]essary as an auxiliary to the French Navy, it [illegible] even more necessary to the Navy of Great Britain. But as yet there is little sign that the British authorities adequately recognise this need: for but few naval officers are being trained as air-pilots, notwithstanding the growing efficiency of the few who so far have been allowed to qualify for their certificates. Indeed, so far as is known not a single site has been selected around the coast for erecting buildings for the coastal aeroplanes which should form part of our coastal defence as early as possible, for Lieutenant Conneau points out that the aeroplane can already be used with advantage for this work.

GERMANY'S SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES.

Whatever may be said about the accleration of Germany's old naval building programme, it is beyond dispute that during the last few years the efficiency of her shipbuilding yards has increased by leaps and bounds. An interesting comparision of the time taken to build groups of battleships, over a series of years, has recently been published in one of the German newspapers, which can be eccepted as representing the facts of the case, and which plainly show the rapid advance that has been, and is still being, made in the shipyards of the Fatherland. About five years ago German shipbuilders in the largest and best-equipped yards announced their ability to build a modern first-class battleship in from two to two and a half years. This promise was not fulfilled in the case of the Heligoland group recently completed, but it was so closely approached that some of the ships of this class were completed in about 31 1-2 months while not one of them but was ready for service in 33 1-2 months. Considering that not so many years ago Germany took eight year in some cases, to build a battleship, the rate of advance in naval construction since that period is easily measurable. The battleship "Wittlesbach," of 11,900 tons, which was laid down as late as the end of September, 1899, took over three years to build and some of her class nearly three and a half years,although it may be said they ranged in tonnage to 13,200 tons. The "Nassau" class of battleship, laid down much later, were not completed in less, than three years; the "Brandenburgh," laid down in 1891, took over four years to build, although less than half the tonnage of our latest battleships.

DONATIONS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The War Office is in luck's way, Only a few weeks ago it announced the gift of a valuable horse-breeding estate. Now it has had ten thousand pounds placed at its disposal, for the provision of a rifle range near some populous centre, by a Colonial Imperialist who desires to be anonymous. These generous donations to the cause of National defence are evidence that true spirit is still to be found among British-speaking people.

PROMOTION AMONGST GENERAL OFFICERS.

Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles will early next year complete his term of employment as Quarter-master-General of the Forces and third Military Member of the Army Council. He will be succeeded it is understood, in his office by Major-General Lawson, who since February 1910, has commanded the 2nd Division at Aldershot. If General Lawson does join the War Office staff, his place at Aldershot will be taken by Major-General Sir Charles Fergusson, who has filled since its creation the appointment of Inspector-General of Infantry. A lucky man Sir Charles, but a good soldier nevertheless, who was not Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army without acquiring much useful knowledge.

LORD METHUEN TO RETIRE.

Lord Methuen will vacate his command of the Forces in South Africa early next year and return to England. His active professional career will then come to an end, but he will be retained on the Active List as a Field-Marshal. It is already almost definitely settled that Lord Methuen will be succeeded in command at Pretoria by Lieut-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, from the Aldershot command. An official announcement on the subject will appear, most probably, soon.

THE British Development Commissioners have decided to allocate £50,000 annually to aid rural industries by means of agricultural research. They will award scholarships for the purpose of increasing the number of persons qualified to afford scientific advice to farmers,

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
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MALT VINEGAR, . . .
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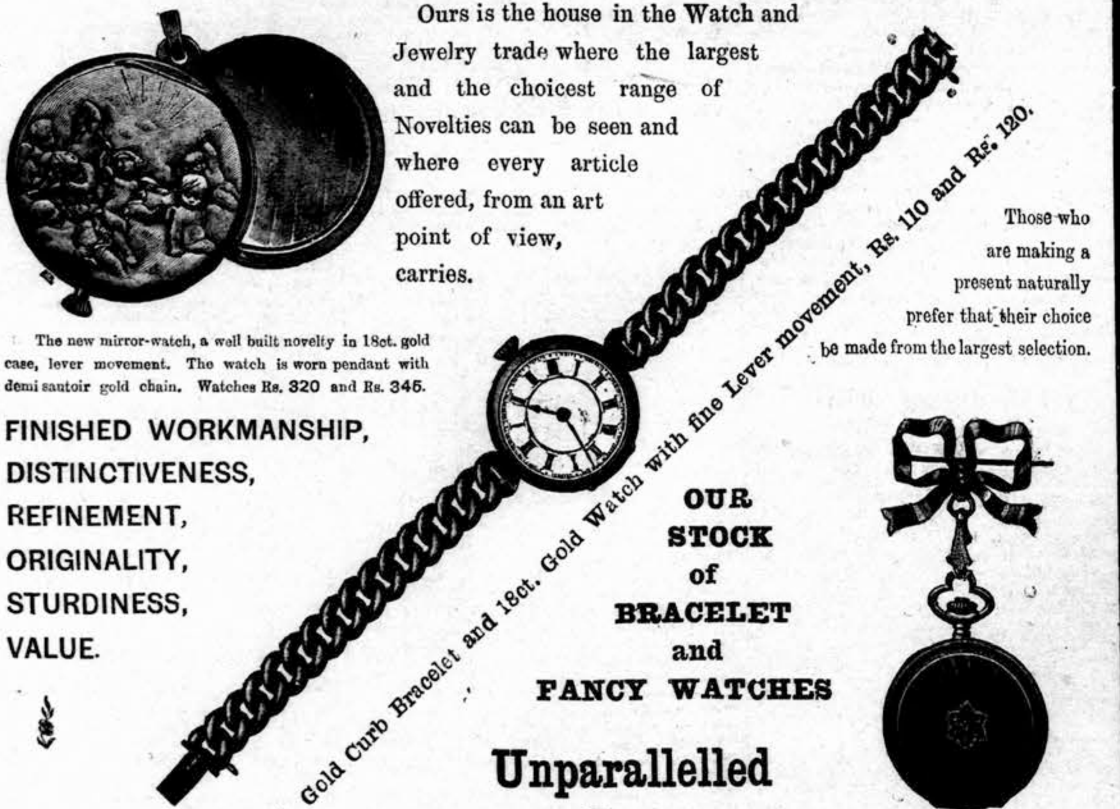
Ours is the house in the Watch and Jewelry trade where the largest and the choicest range of Novelties can be seen and where every article offered, from an art point of view, carries.



The new mirror-watch, a well built novelty in 18ct. gold case, lever movement. The watch is worn pendant with demi santoir gold chain. Watches Rs. 320 and Rs. 346.

18ct. Gold Curb Bracelet and 18ct. Gold Watch with fine Lever movement, Rs. 110 and Rs. 120.

Those who are making a present naturally prefer that their choice be made from the largest selection.

FINISHED WORKMANSHIP,
DISTINCTIVENESS,
REFINEMENT,
ORIGINALITY,
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Unparallelled IN Quality and Design.

18ct, Gold Htg. Lever Watch, Brooch and watch beautifully enamelled and set diamonds, Rs. 345 to Rs. 375.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. 'I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes.'

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
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TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

There is nothing like 'VANA' for keeping one fit for mental and physical effort. One or two doses daily increases and maintains strength and energy and braces the whole system against fatigue and disease.

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

WHEN FEELING RUN DOWN—GET 'VANA'
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE," is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4; open to all.
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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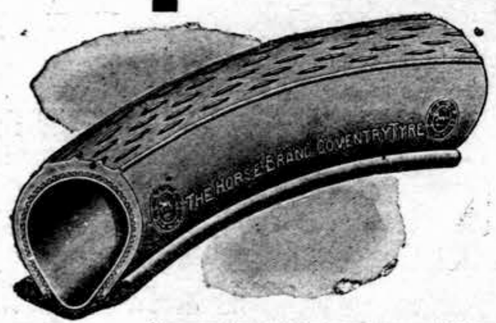
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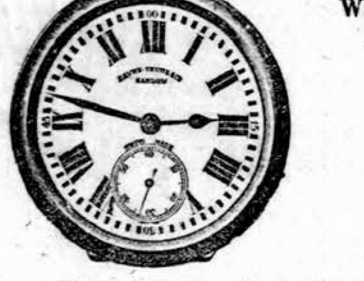

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